U. S. Department of Justice

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FOIPA # ~~376 673~~ 1014312
100-36676-338

100-HQ-36676

SERIALS 1--

100-HQ-36676-1

SECTION 1

FEDERAL BUREAU of INVESTIGATION

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SERIALS	REQUESTERS FULL NAME	COMPUTER NUMBER	DATE	
9	Deven		12/80	
25	Grant		[illegible]/3/84	107
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Declassified Authority: 37607
By: MMB
Date: 10-23-2013

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FOIA Case: 37607

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25 Roderic G Carey 242393 11/27/84

Weissman 2,195,102 3/27/84 D.A.

RII

39 Halina Stephan 376,673-1 2/2/98

17-1 (Rev. 8-11-03)

ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☐ FOIA/PA ☐ Litigation ☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester:
Subject:
Computer or Case Identification Number:
Title of Case: Section
* File
Serials Reviewed:

Release Location: *File Section

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquires about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit, 202-324-3773.

File Number: 180-HQ-36676 Section 1
Serial(s) Reviewed: All

FOIPA Requester:
FOIPA Subject:
FOIPA Computer Number: 1014392

File Number: Section
Serial(s) Reviewed:

FOIPA Requester:
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FOIPA Computer Number:

File Number: Section
Serial(s) Reviewed:

FOIPA Requester:
FOIPA Subject:
FOIPA Computer Number:

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DATE: 3/23/05

ATTENTION

LAST SERIAL: 39

DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols

In reply refer to
FO 800.00B Kibaltchiche, Victor/1

AUG 5 1941

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Department of State transmits to the following the attached information in the hope that it will be of value:

Military Intelligence Division

~~Office of Naval Intelligence~~

✓Federal Bureau of Investigation

49787

Enclosure:

Copy of ~~confidential~~ despatch no. 529, dated July 11, 1941, from the American Legation, Ciudad Trujillo, D. R., subject "Transmitting Copy of Report of Naval Attaché Concerning Victor KIBALTCHICHE, Also Known as Victor SERGE."

RECORDED

100-36676-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 AUG 6 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4-13
16

EX-8

Ciudad Trujillo, D. R., July 11, 1941.

No. 529

Subject: Transmitting Copy of Report of Naval Attaché Concerning Victor KIBALTCHICHE, Also Known as Victor SERGE.

49788

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report of the Naval Attaché dated July 8, 1941 concerning Victor KIBALTCHICHE, better known as Victor SERGE. The Naval Attaché states that according to an informant this alien is now "anti-Stalin", with "Trotskyite" tendencies. At the same time he is supposed to have maintained close relations with KRIVITZKY, as well as with TROTSKY, and considers that his life is endangered by the G.P.U. This informant adds, however, that according to Kibaltchiche's own statement he is carrying certain documents,

originating

originating in Russia, which indicate the complicity of the G.P.U. in the assassination of Trotsky.

Mr. Kibaltchiche's activities and the possibility of his applying at this office for a transit visa for the United States were the subject of telegram no. 129, dated May 26, 1941, from the Department; and in Consular Despatch no. 38 dated June 24, 1941 a full report was made on this alien's activities in the Dominican Republic up to that time.

Respectfully yours,

49789

Robert M. Scotten

Enclosure:

One, as stated.

800.02/811.11
[illegible]:dcc:wmm

A true copy of the signed original.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

WAC:DAJ

September 20, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FOXWORTH

Re: Death of Leon Trotsky

On the night of September 19, 1941, Colonel Kendall of the Office of Naval Intelligence telephonically advised that some time ago he had been contacted by a representative of the Bureau - identity unknown - concerning one Victor Serge in connection with the death of Leon Trotsky.

Colonel Kendall stated that he had just received a report from the Naval Attache in the Dominican Republic which reflected that Victor Serge had been reported to be in possession of documents regarding the death of Trotsky, and that Serge had attempted to leave the Dominican Republic for the purpose of going to Mexico, but upon his arrival at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, he had been forced to return to the Dominican Republic as the Haitian authorities would not allow him to pass through Haiti.

Colonel Kendall stated that this report further reflected that Serge had shipped two suitcases which probably contained the documents aforementioned aboard the SS "Borinquen" of the Puerto Rico Line, which left the Dominican Republic on September 16, 1941. He stated that these suitcases were addressed to Mrs. Nancy McDonald, 117 East Tenth Street, New York City, and that in all probability these suitcases would be reshipped to Mexico.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished direct to Mr. P. J. Wacks.

Respectfully,

W. A. Collier

W. A. Collier

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/4/84 BY sp-165K/DHF
246,377

cc - Mr. Wacks

RECORDED

100-36676-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
7 OCT 3 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

"FOXWORTH"

INDEXED 980

Para. 1,2,3 are unclassified per navy let. dated 4/29/87. spy Elw/alh 5/25/88

12/11-

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 23, 1941

PJW:AJ
8:55 A. M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FOXWORTH

RE: VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE
ALIAS VICTOR SERGE

Reference is made to the memorandum of Supervisor W. A. Collier dated September 20, 1941, captioned "Death of Leon Trotsky" regarding information submitted to him by Colonel Kendall of the Office of Naval Intelligence concerning the above-named individual and the fact that Kibaltchiche had shipped two suitcases via the SS "Borinquen" of the Puerto Rico Line, which suitcases allegedly contained information regarding the death of Leon Trotsky and complicity of the OGPU regarding the assassination of Trotsky. Colonel Kendall further advised that these suitcases were addressed to Mrs. Nancy McDonald, 117 East Tenth Street, New York City, and in all probability would be reshipped to Mexico. The SS "Borinquen" left the Dominican Republic on September 16, 1941.

Inasmuch as the above-mentioned suitcases may contain certain information of value [regarding OGPU activities in the United States,] (u) the writer pursuant to instructions of Supervisor Harry M. Kimball telephonically contacted Special Agent E. F. Emrich of the New York Office. The above information was submitted to Agent Emrich and he was requested to make arrangements to determine the contents of the suitcases. Agent Emrich advised that he would have the Customs officials transmit these suitcases to the appraiser's office in New York City where the contents of the same would be determined.

Agent Emrich advised that matter would be given immediate attention and a report concerning the same submitted in the very near future.

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON 12-3-92

Respectfully,

P. J. Wacks
P. J. Wacks

6/4/84
85-1524
8/23 McH ohm

~~Classified by SP-16SKJHF~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

Para. 1 is unclassified per Navy let. dated 4/29/88.
SP4E1w/abt 5/25/88

1 ENCL.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

100-36676-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
7 OCT 3 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

"FOXWORTH"

HOLLOMAN

INDEXED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE:

10-14-41
cc's NYC
pjw

10/2-pjw

PJW:MES
100-36676 - 2 October 14, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE
ALIAS VICTOR SERGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephonic conversation between Special Agent E. F. Emrich of the New York Office and Supervisor P. J. Wacks of the Bureau on September 23, 1941, regarding the above-named individual who had allegedly shipped two suitcases to the United States aboard the SS BORINQUEN.

Agent Emrich was advised that he should make appropriate arrangements to determine the contents of the above-mentioned suitcases.

You are instructed to advise the Bureau regarding the status of this particular investigation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/4/84 BY SP-16SK/JHP

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F

CH 23

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 14 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PJW

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

AFS:CD
65-8336

October 9, 1941.
REGISTERED MAIL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ATT: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

RE: VICTOR KIBALCHICHE,
with aliases.
ESPIONAGE (R)

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are two rolls of developed photo record film containing approximately 1400 prints which consist mainly of documentary material written in a foreign language.

It is requested that the Technical Laboratory make appropriate translations and return same together with three enlarged copies of each print to this office as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH,
Assistant Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/4/84 BY SP-1GSK/GHF

2 Enclosures

#240,377

12-8-41

EX-12

RECORDED

SE

100-51116-3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 OCT 13 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FW

MECH. SECT.

WLS:MES
100-36676-3

December 6, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/4/84 BY Sp-16SK/DHF

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: VICTOR KIBALCHICHE,
with aliases;
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 9, 1941 transmitting two rolls of photo record film containing approximately 1400 prints of material written mostly in a foreign language.

In accordance with your request, the two rolls of film which you enclosed with your letter are being returned under separate cover together with three enlarged copies of each print and three copies of the summary translations. You will note that one set of the enlarged photographs has been separated in order that the appropriate reports of the translator might be attached thereto.

It appears from the translator's reports that the correct name of the subject in this case is Victor Alexandrovitch Kibaltchiche, who uses the pen name Victor Serge in his writings. Kibaltchiche, who appears to have been a close friend of Lenin, Zinoviev and Trotsky, was banished from Russia in 1936. One of the unsigned letters dated August 26, 1940, believed to have been written by Kibaltchiche, refers to the death of Leon Trotsky as the work of Stalin's OGPU and requests that he be furnished with more details in this regard. Another unsigned letter dated February 14, 1941, written in the French language by an unknown individual indicates that General Walter G. Krivitsky's death has affected Kibaltchiche greatly since the latter had known Krivitsky for many years.

It may also be noted that several of Trotsky's works have been translated by the subject of this case, including the "Revolution Betrayed" and "The Crimes of Stalin". He appears to have also written "Portrait of Stalin", in which the murderer of Trotsky is revealed.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 8 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

AFS:RMK
65-8336

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/4/84 BY sp-16SK/OAF

November 6, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE, with aliases;
ESPIONAGE (R)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 14, 1941 wherein it is requested that the Bureau be immediately advised in respect to the status of instant investigation.

This is to advise that on September 24, 1941 the subject's package was examined by Special Agents H. G. FOSTER, and A.F. SPIGNER at the appraisers stores, United States Customs, New York, and the documentary material contained therein, the greater proportion of which was written in a foreign language, was photographed.

This material consisted of the following:

A great number of Communistic books and manuscripts, the majority of which were written by the subject, many articles and excerpts therein appearing under the subject's name; personal and business correspondence; several address books and diaries.

By cover letter dated October 9, 1941 the two rolls of developed photo record film taken of the above described documents, consisting of approximately 1,400 photographs, were forwarded to the Bureau for enlargement and translation.

Under date of October 30, 1941, the Technical Laboratory has not as yet submitted a report. As soon as this report is received, the instant investigation will be carried as rapidly as possible to a logical conclusion.

EX-12 RECORDED SE-8

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

160-36676-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 NOV 7 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

2-2-42

Victor Kibaltchiche

232

CH-23

11/17

88126

RECORDED

WLS:MES
100-36676-5
~~64-1304-D-11~~

December 16, 1941

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

REFERRAL/CONSULT
FOI/PA # 240,377
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 6/4/84 INITIALS GSC/

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE,
with aliases;
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

For your additional information in connection with the investigation of the above-entitled matter, there are being transmitted herewith photostatic copies of a report by Captain John A. Butler, United States Marine Corps, Navy Attache at Ciudad Trujillo, D. R., dated August 14, 1941, which was received by the Bureau from the Office of Naval Intelligence. (C-1) ~~(S)~~ (u)

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Source 1 is ~~[illegible]~~ ONI
letter dtd 8/14/41

Enclosure

~~6/4/84 SP-1 GSC/BHF~~

#240,377

10/17/84 DJ

5/25/88
per navy let dated 2/29/88
SP4GIW/ODA

2 JAN 16 1942 8^50

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

December 6, 1941

CAK:mm

[redacted]

(S)

Information from a confidential reliable source has been received to the effect that Victor Serge, also known as Victor Kibaltchiche, at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, has stated that he was a member of Comintern and Red General Staff in Russia, having been in prison in 1932, later escaping from Russia to France in 1936. Serge has stated that Trotsky's Party disappeared with Trotsky's death. Serge also informs that he was a Socialist-Democrat first and foremost anti-Stalin and predicts replacement of Stalin by popular front government. According to Serge, the Red General Staff emphasized bacterial warfare and has built more submarines than is publicly admitted. (S-1)(U)

The information further relates that Serge after being in Martinique reports that that Island is more Nazified than Marseilles, France. According to Serge, the Communist agent Lucian Vogel is at the present time in the United States. The information also relates that Victor Serge is a brilliant, well-trained observer, whose first thoughts are against Stalin, although he is pro-democratic. (S-1)(U)

Further information indicates that two suitcases belonging to Victor Serge, said to contain documents concerning the death of Trotsky, were reportedly shipped on September 16, 1941, aboard the S. S. Borinquen from Ciudad Trujillo, c/o Mrs. Nancy MacDonald, 127 East 10th Street, New York City, in transit to Mexico. (S-1)(U)(4)

Contents photographed by us.

GSK/JHF 6/4/84 Multiple Sources

---------- AK

Source is ONI letter dtd 9/14/41 #240,377

12-16-84 letter regs

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Foxworth in N.Y.

64-1300-D-11

240,377

MAILED from Nat'l Def. Div.

DEC 6

12356 6/4/84 GSK/JHF

Pars. 1, 2, 3 are unclassified per Navy let. dated 4/29/88. 5/25/88

-5

88128

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to No.
Op-16-F-7
A8-5/QQ/EJ3
Serial No. 0871716
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEP 30 1941

From: Division of Naval Intelligence.
To: Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Subject: Intelligence Reports, forwarding of.

Enclosures: (A) One (1) copy each of the following N. A. Chile reports:

Serial No. 378, September 8, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
381, September 10, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
387, September 11, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
395, September 15, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~

(B) One (1) copy of the following N. A. Colombia report:

Serial No. R-278-41, September 8, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~

(C) One (1) copy each of the following N. A. Cuba reports:

Serial No. R-326-41, September 18, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
R-327-41, September 18, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~

(D) One (1) copy each of the following N. A. Dominican Republic reports:

Serial No. R-195-41, August 14, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
R-196-41, August 15, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
R-211-41, September 10, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
R-213-41, September 12, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
R-214-41, September 13, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
R-215-41, September 15, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
R-218-41, September 16, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
R-219-41, September 16, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
R-220-41, September 19, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~

(E) One (1) copy each of the following N. A. Peru reports:

Serial No. 326-41, September 19, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~

(F) One (1) copy each of the following Fifteenth Naval District reports:

Serial No. 129-41, August 16, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
130-41, August 20, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~

RECORDED 100-36676-5
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 21 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
[illegible]
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
[illegible]
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
FILES

88129

SEP 30 1941

Op-16-F-7
A8-5/QQ/EJ3
Serial No. 0871716
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(G) One copy each of the following Op-16-F-7 (O.N.I.) reports:

Serial No. 110-41, September 18, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
113-41, September 22, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~
117-41, September 24, 1941, ~~(Confidential)~~

1. Enclosures are forwarded herewith as matters of possible interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

H. D. Bode

H. D. Bode,
By direction.

N. N. I. 96—1940

ISSUED BY THE INTELLIGE[illegible]VISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OP[illegible]ATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Serial R-195-41 (Start new series each year, i. e, 1-40, 2-40)

Monograph Index Guide No. 104-500 (To correspond with SUBJECT given below. See O. N. I. Index Guide. Make separate report for each main title.)

From U. S. Naval Attaché (Ship, fleet, unit, district, office, station, or person) at Ciudad Trujillo Date August 14, 1941

Reference N. A. Ciudad Trujillo R-164-41. (Directive, correspondence, previous related report, etc. if applicable)

Source Personal (As official, personal observation, publications, press, conversation with—identify when practicable, etc.)

Evaluation Reliable (As reliable, doubtful, unverified, etc.)

Subject Dominican Republic (Nation reported on) Political Forces (Main title as per index guide) Foreign Penetration (Subtitles) (Make separate report for each title)

Use this form for original and copies of page 1, and standard 8 by 13 inches plain white paper for additional pages. Forward original and six copies. Officers preparing and those forwarding reports sign the last page of original and retained file copy of reports only. Submit copies of clippings, sketches, etc., when practical. If practicable, prepare sketches suitable for blueprinting or photostating.

BRIEF.—(Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.)

VICTOR SERGE STATES THAT HE WAS MEMBER OF COMINTERN AND RED GENERAL STAFF, WAS IMPRISONED IN 1932, ESCAPED FROM RUSSIA TO FRANCE IN 1936. STATES THAT TROTSKY'S PARTY DISAPPEARED WITH TROTSKY'S DEATH. IS SOCIALIST-DEMOCRAT. FIRST AND FOREMOST ANTI-STALIN. PREDICTS REPLACEMENT OF STALIN BY POPULAR FRONT GOVERNMENT. STATES RED GENERAL STAFF EMPHASIZED BACTERIAL WARFARE, BUILT MORE SUBMARINES THAN PUBLICLY ADMITTED. INFORMS THAT ECONOMIC REFUGEES OFTEN SERVE AS "PUNTOS" TO PROTECT HOLDINGS IN EUROPE. AFTER BEING IN MARTINIQUE REPORTS THAT THAT PLACE IS MORE NAZIFIED THAN MARSEILLES. SAYS COMMUNIST AGENT LUCIAN VOGEL IS IN U. S. MR. SERGE IS BRILLIANT, WELL-TRAINED OBSERVER, WHOSE FIRST THOUGHTS ARE AGAINST STALIN, ALTHOUGH HE IS FOR DEMOCRACIES.

O. N. I. Evaluation Report for July directed this office to submit further information concerning Victor KIBALTCHICHE (Victor SERGE, N. A., C. T., R-164-41). Through personal conversation with Mr. SERGE, the Attaché has learned the following:

That until 1928 Mr. SERGE was a member of the Comintern and a member of the Red General Staff. In 1928 he and his associates put themselves in opposition to Stalin, and for four years they were hopeful that Stalin could be overthrown. In 1932 the movement broke against SERGE and he was imprisoned. In 1936 he escaped, went to France, and there wrote several books, the best-known of which is called A Portrait of Stalin. In France Mr. SERGE apparently lived with Trotsky's son, was well-acquainted with Walter KRIVITSKY and with well-known French and Russian writers, exiles, political leaders and economists.

In his political beliefs, Mr. SERGE is first and foremost an anti-Stalinist, and hopes for the victory of Russia with the eventual elimination of Stalin. He favors the democracies in the present war. He states that he is the only remnant of the Trotsky group, that party having dissolved with the death of Trotsky. He appears to believe in some form of Socialist Democracy, but states that he is not a member of any organized party.

[illegible] form is not authorized except by specific
approval of the Secretary of the Navy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Distribution By Originator American Legation, Ciudad Trujillo, D. R. (2)

Routing space below for use in O. N. I. Draw circle around unit or units (as shown on the distribution block below) to which this particular copy of this report has been routed for information, for further routing, or for retention. Indicate by check (✓) on this copy the complete distribution of other copies of this report. To show routing not provided for on this form, use blank boxes.

Op.-16	Op.-16-1	A-B-C-D-E-F-X-Z F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5, F-6, F-7, F-8, B-3, B-4, B-8					Mono-graph	Archives	Budget	Gen'l Board	Sec. Nav. Off. Invents.	War College	M. I. D.	N. O.	
Nav.	Ord.	Y. & D.	C. & R.	Eng.	S. & A.	M. & S.	Aero.	U. S. M. C.	C. in C. U. S.	Com. Bat. For.	Com. Sco. For.	C. in C. A. F.	Com. Speron.	Com. Airon.	F. A. T. U.
Attaché at Cuba Mexico		Op.-10/11	Op.-12	Op.-13	Op.-14	Op.-20	Op.-21	Op.-22	Op.-23	Op.-30	Op.-38	State	Commerce	Maritime Com.	
Civil Aero Auth.	✓ F-9	✓ F-3	✓ F-5	✓ FBI	✓ D	✓ B-7						Return to Room No.			

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFF[illegible]

As Mr. SERGE is a brilliant, well-informed person, and is apparently well-acquainted with recent events in Europe and in Russia, some of his more pertinent comments are given:

Of Russia:

"The Red General Staff during my time emphasized bacterial warfare more than chemical warfare. I believe that the Army has developed this to a high state of perfection. The Russian military commission in Washington could probably give more recent and detailed information on this subject. As the Russian army possesses knowledge of this type of warfare, it can be logically assumed that the German General Staff is well acquainted with the same formulaes.

"The Russian submarine fleet is much larger than is generally known. Every effort was made to conceal the true size of this under-water fleet.

"Moscow will probably fall within the future, but the war will be continued by a Popular Front government. Stalin will certainly go if Russia loses, and will probably go if Russia wins. A victorious Russia will think in terms of a Socialist Democracy.

Of Refugees:

"There are two classes of refugees - political, a majority of whom are without money, who can be readily identified, and who are genuinely pro-Allied in political sentiment; and economic - composed chiefly of Jewish people. In many cases these latter people have considerable funds and are prepared to bind themselves in order to retain funds that still remain in Europe. However, it is doubtful if there are many true first-class agents among this group. Large numbers may serve as 'puntos' and are obedient to the commands of the Gestapo. To illustrate, Paul ROBIZSCHEK arrived in the Dominican Republic in the same ship with me. He had considerable funds, carried a Haitian passport, and was enroute to Venezuela. If he follows true to the pattern that I know from years of observation of the O.G.P.U. (and there is no reason to suppose the Gestapo works differently), ROBITSCHEK will take up residence near some oil field or key point, will live a legitimate commercial life until such time as his service can be utilized."

Of the situation in Martinique:

"Martinique is more Nazified than Marseilles."

Of KRIVITSKY:

"Without doubt KRIVITSKY was killed by the O.G.P.U., yet KRIVITSKY had not revealed all that he knew of the O.G.P.U.'s activities in France. As proof of this, even after KRIVITSKY had become anti-Stalin and was a hunted man, the O.G.P.U. did not find it necessary to change its agents in France. They knew that KRIVITSKY was anti-Stalin, but was always pro-Russian."

Of French Communists:

"Most of the agents in the Popular Front in France escaped to the United States at the time of the German invasion. Chief among these Communist agents is Lucien VOGEL."

Mr. SERGE stated that Alexander BARMINE, ex-Russian ambassador to Greece, who is now in the United States, is one who would be in a position to serve as an advisor on Russian questions. He also named Boris NICOLAIVSKI, a Russian Menshevik in New York, as one who has an excellent knowledge of the activities and organization of the O.G.P.U. in the United States.

Mr. SERGE is still in the Dominican Republic. He is said to be waiting for a transit visa through Cuba enroute to Mexico.

John A. Butler,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps.
U. S. Naval Attaché

This report consists of three pages.

WLS:MES
100-36676 -

February 2, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/4/84 BY Sp-16SK/JHP

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE,
with aliases;
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 6, 1941 pointing out that your investigation of this matter was being held in abeyance pending receipt of a report from the Technical Laboratory in connection with two rolls of photo record film transmitted with your letter of October 9, 1941.

In view of the Bureau's letter dated December 8, 1941 with which you were furnished photographic copies of the material found in the possession of the subject together with summary translations thereof, it is requested that this investigation be afforded the necessary attention in order to bring the same to a logical conclusion without undue delay.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[illegible]
3-11-42
WLS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ FEB 3 1942 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
100-36676-6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 5 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 FEB 6 1942

Declassified Case: NW 37607
Date: 02-21-2018

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF class DATE 10-17-84 DJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

RNP:RAA ~~#240377~~
65-8336
Classified by ~~SP-16SK/JHC~~
Declassify on: OADR 5/4/84

March 12, 1942

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE, with aliases;
ESPIONAGE - R

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Dear Sir:

In connection with the case entitled AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION; ESPIONAGE - R (New York file 65-7471, Bureau file 61-5381), [redacted] has been furnishing much information which he has received from various employees and representatives of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, especially from VLADIMIR YAROSLAVSKY. The latter [redacted] (C)

In the Amtorg file there is a letter dated March 2, 1942, in which informant wrote that on March 2, 1942, he saw YAROSLAVSKY at the Amtorg Trading Corporation and at that time YAROSLAVSKY told informant about the following individuals: (C)

Informant was advised that there is a new international Trotskyite center established in Mexico that will cause trouble in the United States eventually. YAROSLAVSKY stated that such men are VICTOR SERGE, who at one time served a prison term in the U.S.S.R. for counter-revolutionary activities, and JULIAN GORKIN, who was tried by the Republican Spanish Government for starting a revolt against this government during the Spanish civil war and who was found guilty of treason. YAROSLAVSKY further stated that there also is MARCEAU PIVERT of France and GUSTAV REGLER of Germany. Informant was advised [redacted] (C)

Informant was further told by YAROSLAVSKY that these men, along with many others, are carrying out anti-American, British, and Russian propaganda throughout Mexico and Latin America. He further told informant that these men are cooperating with the Axis agents. (C)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 9-9-92

Known to ... #9

not true see report 7888 #9.

100-36676-1

RECORDED & INDEXED

COPY IN FILE

MAY 18 1942

COPIES DESTROYED 8-21-58

R327

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INDEXED

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

RNP:RAA
65-8336

March 12, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

there and with the Falangistas and the Sinarquistas. (C)

YAROSLAVSKY further advised informant that the men mentioned above are connected with the powerful Trotsky machine in the United States, which includes: (C)

EUGENE LYONS
MAX EASTMAN
SIDNEY HOOK
BERTRAM D. WOLFE
GEORGE SOKOLSKY

(C)

YAROSLAVSKY further told informant that the above are good men to keep an eye on. C

On March 4, 1942, when Confidential Informant [redacted] was personally interviewed, he advised that he was unable to furnish any additional data concerning the above facts as the above was all that YAROSLAVSKY said to him. However, informant stated he would continue to obtain more information from YAROSLAVSKY concerning the individuals mentioned hereinbefore. C

A check of the New York indices revealed that Subject KIBALTCHICHE uses the pen name VICTOR SERGE in his writings. The above-captioned case (Bureau file 100-36676) contains information that VICTOR SERGE was imprisoned in the U.S.S.R. in 1932 but escaped in 1936 and went to France.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

In New York file 65-4088, entitled DANIEL LAWRENCE, with aliases, et al; ESPIONAGE - R (Bureau file 65-19915), there appears a Bureau letter to New York dated February 28, 1942, which makes reference to VICTOR SIRGE and JULIAN GORKIN of the Spanish P.O.M. A copy of this letter is being placed in the New York file of the LAWRENCE case. C(U)

It also has been noted that MARCEAU PIVERT is a subject in a closed New York case entitled MARCEAU PIVERT; ESPIONAGE - R, New York file 65-2643, and a copy of this letter is also being placed in the PIVERT file. C(U)

The New York indices further reflect that GUSTAV REGLER is mentioned in the reports of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated September 12, 1940, and October 13, 1940, which are in New York personal and confidential file 65-3137. The Bureau has copies of these two reports. C(U)

RNP:RAA
65-8336

March 12, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The above information is being forwarded to the Bureau in the above-captioned case, and in view of the data furnished by YAROSLAVSKY the Bureau may deem it advisable, through appropriate sources, to have further inquiries made concerning the above matter. However, caution should be exercised in furnishing the information [redacted] &

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Jm

P. E. FOXWORTH,
Assistant Director

cc - New York file 65-4088 (LAWRENCE)
" " " " 65-7471 (AMTORG)
" " " " 65-2643 (PIVERT)
" " " [redacted]

~~(S)~~ (U)

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FI[illegible]
ADV[illegible]
S[illegible]
DA[illegible] 10-17-84 DJ

WLS:MJH
100-36676

March 11, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

8123MCH6cm
~~1-8-91~~
~~Classified by 50-165K/JMF~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 85-15-24~~

Re: VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE
with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 2, 1942, requesting that this investigation be brought to a logical conclusion within the near future. In the absence of a report, it is desired that efforts be made to afford this investigation appropriate attention at an early date.

In the event the subject of this case is located, it is suggested that you may desire to consider the advisability of having him interviewed for any information in his possession regarding the activities of the OGPU or other related matters of interest to the Bureau. ~~(C)~~

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY [illegible] (DRC)~~
~~DATE 9-9-92~~

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
MAR 12 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

100-36676-8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 16 1942
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WSF

10 MAR 21 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ NY FILE NO. 65-8336 RHD

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/27/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/24/41; 4/9,10/42	REPORT MADE BY J. R. PAUL

TITLE VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, with aliases: Victor Napoleon Kibaltchiche, Victor Napoleon Lvovitch, Victor Kibaltchiche, Victor Serge

CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

January issue, 1937, of the French Publication, "CHAPOUILLOT", as photographed in subject's luggaged on September 24, 1941, reflects that VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE was born in Brussels on December 30, 1890, of parents who were Russian Revolutionary Emigres. His youth was spent in Belgium and in England. He has been a photographer, cartoonist, clerk, printer, journalist, author and translator. At 15 he was a member of the Young Socialist Guard of Ixelles and a member of the Revolutionary Group of Brussels. He spent time in mining villages in Northern France. He was a writer for "L'ANARCHIE" in 1910; at the time of unlawful activity he was indicted and condemned to five years of solitary confinement with hard labor. He was released in 1917, became a printer at Barcelona and a member of the C.N.T. (Confederacion Nationale de Travail), contributor to "TIERRA Y LIBERTAD" and a participant in the first revolutionary attempt of July, 1917. He then left for Russia, was arrested in Paris, interned in a concentration camp under the CLEMENCEAU Ministry and was exchanged in January, 1917, as a Bolshevik hostage for an officer of the French Military Mission being held in Russia. He arrived in Petrograd, became a member of the Russian Communist Party and a collaborator of ZINOVIEV on the Executive Committee of the Communist International during the civil war. He was then Fusilier of a special patrol, associate of the General Staff

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#240,377

~~Classified by SP-1SK/JHF~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
6/4/84

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: pu 190-29697 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

~~Class. & Ext. By SP/pk/lw~~
~~Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2~~
~~Date of Review 2/10/1992~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FOIPA 206 371
2/7/92

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1-Albany (Inf.)
4-New York

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the Defense, Superintendent of the Files of the Secret Police, under orders of KRASSIENE in 1919, First Congress of the Third International. He was a writer for the "COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL". Subjest spent a long time in Germany (during the revolutionary preparation of 1923) and in Austria. He returned to Moscow in 1925. He was extradited and imprisoned in 1928, deported to Orenbourg in 1933 and banished from Russia, his Soviet nationality taken from him in 1936. Contents of his luggage photographed reflect numerous pamphlets, books, newspaper articles, personal letters and miscellaneous notes and diaries. He had a marriage certificate dated August 18, 1919, at Petrograd, probably his own. His son, VLADIMIR ALEXANDROVITCH KIBALTCHICHE was born in May, 1920, at Petrograd. He has a daughter, JEANNIENE, born at Petrograd February 28, 1935. His wife is an invalid and is probably identical with the individual writing to VLADIMIR on May 19, 1941, from a hospital in France. Subject has lived with and received mail addressed to LAURA SEJOURNE in Marseilles, France, during the last few years. SEJOURNE was born October 24, 1911, at Aquilla, Italy, and is a French film actress (assistant). Subject's correspondence reflects numerous attempts to obtain visas to the United States and Mexico and the names of those aiding him. Subject finally left France and was [redacted] in the Dominican Republic at which time KIBALTCHICHE stated that he is first and foremost an anti-Stalinist but politically a Socialist Democrat. Subject advised that TROTSKY'S party ended with the death of TROTSKY and that KRIVITSKY was without doubt killed by the O.G.P.U. Bureau letter to New York reflects subject was in Mexico on January 1, 1942, and according to confidential informant [redacted] is establishing a new International Trotskyite Center in Mexico along with JULIAN GORKIN, MARCEAU PIVERT and GUSTAV REGLER. Informant also indicated that EUGENE LYONS, MAX EASTMAN, SIDNEY HOOK, BERTRAM D. WOLFE, and GEORGE SOKOLSKY

(S-1)(U) unclassified per Navy let 4/29/87 Spyewlak 5/25/88

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

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[are part of a powerful Trotskyite machine in the United States.] Subject is undoubtedly a member of the P.O.U.M. (Workers Party for Marxist Unification) and the C.N.T. as reflected in his article dated December 29, 1936, entitled "Everything Repeats Itself". Other articles and publications by subject are set out in this report. (u)

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau letters dated 10/14/41, 12/8/41, and 3/11/42 to the New York Office. (Bureau File 100-36,676).
Letter from New York Office to Bureau dated 3/12/42.

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY:

The name and aliases set out in this initial report of the subject were obtained from various manuscripts belonging to KIBALTCHICHE.

This investigation is predicated upon a letter from the Bureau dated October 14, 1941, confirming the telephonic conversation between Special Agent E. F. EMRICH of the New York Office and Mr. P. J. WACKS of the Bureau on September 23, 1941, regarding the subject of this case who had allegedly shipped two suitcases to the United States aboard the S S BORINQUEN which suitcases were reputed to contain documents of possible interest from the internal security standpoint.

On September 24, 1941, Special Agents H. G. FOSTER and A. F. SPIGNER photographed the contents of the two suitcases belonging to the subject, the whole contents of which were written and printed in foreign languages. By New York Letter dated October 9, 1941, approximately 1400 prints of documentary materiel was submitted to the Bureau's Technical Laboratory in Washington, D. C., and on December 8, 1941, the Bureau returned copies of each print and three copies of the summary translations of the documents to the New York Office.

Under letter from the Bureau dated December 16, 1941, the New York Office was furnished with photostatic copies of a report [redacted] which reflected that the subject of this case was [redacted] at Ciudad Trujillo, (S-1) (u)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Per navy let dated 4/29/88. SPVE/w/akk 5/25/88

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

65-8336 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dominican Republic, on August 14, 1941. This informant reflects that VICTOR SERGE, pen name of the subject, states that he was a member of the Comintern and Red General Staff, was imprisoned in 1932, and escaped from Russia to France in 1936. He stated that TROTSKY'S party disappeared with TROTSKY'S death and advised that he is Socialist-Democrat. He further revealed that he is first and foremost anti-Stalin and predicts the replacement of STALIN with a popular Front Government. He states that the Red General Staff built more submarines than publicly admitted. (S-1)(X)(4)

[redacted] further reflected that according to SERGE there are two classes of refugees—the Pole, a majority of whom are without money who can be readily identified and who are genuinely pro-ally in political sentiment; and the economic class composed chiefly of Jewish people. In many cases this latter class has considerable funds and is prepared to bind themselves in order to retain funds that still remain in Europe. However, it is doubtful if there are any true first class agents among this group. Large numbers may serve as "puntos" and are obedient to the commands of the Gestapo. SERGE at this time gave the following illustration:

He stated that Pole ROBIZSCHEK arrived in the Dominican Republic on the same ship with him; he had considerable funds; he carried a Hatian passport and was en route to Venezuela. SERGE is here quoted as follows: "If he follows through to the end that I know from years of observation of the O.G.P.U. (and there is no reason to suppose the Gestapo works differently) ROBIZSCHEK will take up residence near some oil field or key point and live a legitimate commercial life until such time as his services can be utilized." (S-1)(X)(4)

SERGE further stated that without doubt KRIVITSKY was killed by the O.G.P.U. and yet KIBALTCHICHE had not revealed all that he knew of the O.G.P.U.'S activities in France. As proof of this, even after KIBALTCHICHE had become anti-Stalin and was a hunted man the O.G.P.U. did not find it necessary to change its Agents in France. They knew that KIBALTCHICHE was anti-Stalin and was always pro-Russian. SERGE further reflected that most of the Agents in the Popular Front in France escaped to the United States at the time of the German invasion. Chief among these communist agents is LUCIAN VOGEL. He also stated that ALEXANDRIA BARMINE as Russian Ambassador to Greece who is now in the United States is one who would be in a position to serve as an advisor on Russian questions. He also named BORIS NICOLAIVISKI, a Russian Menshevik in New York, as one who has an excellent knowledge of the activities and organization of the O.G.P.U. in the United States. (S-1)(X)(4)

This informant further reflects that Mr. SERGE on this date was still in the Dominican Republic and was said to be waiting for (S-1)(X)(4)

unclassified per navy let. 4/29/87.
SP2/Eiwald 5/25/88

- 4 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

unclassified per navy let 4/29/87 / spy ENW 5/28/88

a transit visa through Cuba en route to Mexico. (S-1) X(4)

The files of the New York Office reflect in the letter from the Bureau dated February 28, 1942, entitled "DANIEL LAWRENCE - Espionage R" that one MAX FISHER, E. L. tivro dr. Ticheaga 47, Mexico, D.F. in writing to M. PATRUSHKA, 3349 Hull Avenue, Bronx, New York, stated that he spent the New Years' celebration in a friend's house where VICTOR SIRGE and JULIAN GORKIN of the Spanish P.O.M. were (Note: probably P.O.U.M. - Partido Obrero Union Maxista). In a letter from the New York Field Office to the Bureau dated March 12, 1942, in instant case it is noted that confidential informant [redacted] furnished information to the effect that a new International Trotskyite Center was being established in Mexico that would cause trouble in the United States eventually. He further reflected that the men who are instrumental in this new set up are VICTOR SERGE who at one time served a prison term in the U.S.R.R. for counter-revolutionary activities and JULIAN GORKIN who was tried by the Republic Spanish Government for starting a revolt against this Government during the Spanish Civil War and who was found guilty of treason. ~~(C)~~

This informant also pointed out that there is MARCEAU PIVERT of France and GUSTAV REGLAR of Germany involved in this new organization. Informant advised that REGLAR was an engineer for the German Gestapo while confined to a Concentration Camp at Vernet, France. ~~(C)~~

Informant further stated that these men along with many others are carrying out the anti-American, British and Russian propaganda throughout Mexico and Latin-America and that these men are cooperating with the Axis Powers and its Agents in these countries and with the Filangistas and the Sinarquistas. ~~(C)~~

Informant further advised that the men mentioned above are connected with the powerful Trotsky machine in the United States which includes EUGENE LYONS, MAX EASTMAN, SIDNEY HOOK, BERTRAM D. WOLFE and GEORGE SOKOLSKY. ~~(C)~~

All other references to VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE alias VICTOR SERGE contained in the files of the New York Field Office have to do with letters to and from the Bureau concerning publications written by this author.

The photographed documents which were returned to this office from the Bureau's Technical Laboratory all contain on the reverse

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side thereof an Item Number and corresponding to this Item Number on the reverse of the photograph are the translations of the various documents as furnished by the Bureau's translator. In setting out in this report the contents of KIBALTCHICHE'S baggage reference will be made to the Item Number of the photographed document which Item Number appears also on the translated page. All of the translations will not be set out in full but will be summarized, and in view of the vast number of documents this report hereinafter is being placed into seven sub-divisions. These sub-divisions are as follows:

I. Biographical Data.......................... Page 6
II. Correspondence to, from, and concerning KIBALTCHICHE.............................. Page 9
III. VLADIMIR'S KIBALTCHICHE'S correspondence..... Page 26
IV. Concerning publications and writings of VICTOR SERGE.............................. Page 29
V. Newspaper clippings and articles in possession of KIBALTCHICHE......................... Page 33
VI. Miscellaneous............................ Page 36
VII. Summary of names of persons writing to, hearing from, or having connections with VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE.............................. Page 37

It will be noted that the writer was unable to maintain a separate and distinct category for the documents in the luggage, but an attempt was made toward the end of making these sub-divisions mutually exclusive.

SECTION I - BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

ITEM 1-220: This is a translation from the French appearing in the French publication "CRAPOUILLOT", the issue of January, 1937. The biographical data supplied herewith was printed in connection with the publishing of an article by VICTOR SERGE entitled "From Lenin to Stalin".

VICTOR SERGE (VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE) was born at Brussels on December 30, 1890, of parents who are Russian revolutionary emigres. He was first an officer then a directory sympathizing with the "Will of the People" party. One of his relatives, a Communist of this party, was hanged in 1881 after the execution of Czar ALEXANDER II. His youth was spent in Belgium and in England. A younger brother died of want. At fifteen he was a photographer apprentice at Brussels. Later he was a photographer, cartoonist, clerk, printer, (after having learned the trade in "L'ANARCHIE'S" printing plant) journalist and translator. At fifteen he was a member of the young Socialist Guard of Ixelles and then a member of the Revolutionary Group of Brussels. He was a contributor to "TEMPS NOUVEAUX",

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"LIBERTAIRE" and GUERRE SOCIAL". He spent time in mining villages in Northern France. He was a writer for "L'ANARCHIE" in 1910 at the time of unlawful activity, was arrested and ordered to name the individuals involved, some of whom were shot, others died on the guillotine. He was indicted by virtue of the exact laws and condemned to five years of solitary confinement with hard labor. Being released in 1917 he became a printer at Barcelona, a member of the C.N.T. (Confederacion Nationale de Travail), contributor to "TIERRA Y LIBERTAD", and a participant in the first revolutionary attempt of July, 1917. He left for Russia, was arrested at Paris, was interned in a concentration camp under the Clemenceau ministry and was exchanged in January, 1917, as a Bolshevik hostage for an officer of the French Military Mission held in Russia. He arrived in Petrograd, became a member of the Russian Communist Party and a collaborator of ZINOVIEV on the executive committee of the Communist International during the Civil War. He was Fusilier of a Special Patrol, an associate of the General Staff of the Defense, Superintendent of the Files of the Secret Police under orders of KRASSIENE, in 1910, First Congress of the Third International. He was a writer for the Communist International. He spent a long time in Germany during the revolutionary preparation of 1923 and in Austria. He has been an Oppositionist since 1923. He returned to Moscow in 1925, was extradited and imprisoned in 1928, deported to Orenbourg in 1933 and banished from Russia in 1936, his Soviet nationality taken away without legal notification.

The dramatic account which "CRAPOUILLOT" publishes is not the work of a foreign traveler; VICTOR SERGE is Russian by birth and has just spent eighteen years in the country of the Soviets. He has been the friend or associate of the founders of the regime--LENIN, ZINOVIEV and TROTSKY. After having occupied important posts he experienced imprisonment and deportation when he believed the revolution "betrayed" and voices his indignation, but in the midst of world trials VICTOR SERGE has kept his faith in tact, and it is this fact which gives so much value to his indictment.

ITEM 2-356: Birth certificate of VICTOR NAPOLEON KIBALTCHICHE born on December 30, 1890; issued at Brussels on April 11, 1916, at the request of the Minister of Spain.

ITEM 2-354: Certificate of marriage between VICTOR NAPOLEON LVOVITCH and LIUVOV MOSELEVITCH August 18, 1919, Petrograd.

ITEM 2-343: Birth certificate of VLADIMIR ALEXANDRIA KIBALTCHICHE issued at Petrograd May, 1920.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ITEM 2-248: Information for visa applications KIBALTCHICHE, VICTOR, pen name VICTOR SERGE, born at Brussels December 30, 1890, Writer (novelist and historian), expatriate, Russian origin and his children: KIBALTCHICHE, VLADIMIR, born June 15, 1920, at Petrograd, artist--painter. KIBALTCHICHE, JEANNIENE, born in Petrograd February 28, 1935.

ITEMS 2-348, 349: "In November, 1936, I obtained, through a military authorization, from Mr. Y. VON DEBOS (which was granted on January 7, 1936) a visa for six months' stay in France.

"The Minister of the Interior MARX DORMAY, having decided on June 23, 1937, to put aside the expulsion order against me issued in 1917, I obtained on February 25, 1937, new French visa for six months. The same visas were granted to my wife and my son.

"This authorization having expired in August, 1937, I requested a renewal and the Director of the Territorial and Foreign Police in a letter dated November 9, 1937, assured Mrs. MAGDALEINE PAZ that my situation was absolutely regular.

"In the second letter of December 17, 1937, the Director of Police again called attention to the fact that my situation was absolutely regular.

"At the Prefecture I remembered that instructions regarding the renewal of our identification cards had been given. The official in charge of these formalities told me: 'the letter from the Minister seems to indicate that your visit is not limited in any manner but the word renewal obliges me to renew your visa for six months......'.

"At the end of March I addressed the Minister of the Interior, in sending to Mr. CAZEAUX new applications for renewal of permit to stay for a longer period of time; I felt I ought to point out my position as a political refugee banished from the U.S.S.R. and that I was ready to observe the rules laid down by the French in return for their hospitality.

"These requests were also made on behalf of my wife, LIOUBOV ROUSSAKOV KIBALTCHICHE and my son VLADIMIR, 17 years old."

ITEM 2-230: Membership card: Vigilance Committee of anti-Fascist intellectuals, Paris, 1937.

ITEM 2-300: Requests for several departure visas for KIBALTCHICHE, VICTOR, fifty years old, writer, and KIBALTCHICHE, VLADIMIR.

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twenty years old, his son. They are both without nationality but of Russian origin. They are going to Mexico. Requests filed with the Prefecture of Blanches du Rhone on January 30, 1941.

ITEM 2-155; 93: These photos represent the pages of two diaries covering the period from January 1, 1939, to January 1, 1941. For the most part they are replete with names of persons in France. The full data which may be of interest to the Bureau are listed below:

"MacDONALD (Clipper)" and
"MacDONALD, tel."
"American Express"
"GORKIN, (Clipper)"
"MAURI (Clipper)"

ITEM 2-102: November 2, 1940: Publication of "MY BOOK" in Mexico.

ITEM 2-99: November 30, 1940: "Recommendation of President CARDENAS for my visa".

At this time it is pointed out, and will be observed further below in this report, that VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE has been living for the past few years with LAURA SEJOURNE and in view of the frequent reference to this woman the following is set out:

ITEM 2-271: Personal information: SEJOURNE, LAURE, nee VALENTI, born at Aquila, Italy, October 24, 1911; French film actress (assistant); author of a film about Spain; collaborates with GEORGES NEVEAUX and JEAN LENOIRE; recommends: Modigliani, mine that of French friends. Evacuated from Paris, June 12, 1941. Address Marseilles, 123 Rue Horace Bertin.

SECTION II - CORRESPONDENCE TO, FROM AND CONCERNING KIBALTCHICHE

ITEM 2-344: This is a letter to the Minister of Public Health from the Minister of the Interior of the French Republic dated February 4, 1937, advising the Minister of the Interior that the expulsion decree which had been issued against Mr. KIBALTCHICHE has just been revoked.

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ITEM 2-350: Letter dated November 9, 1937, from the Department of the Interior to Magdaleine Paz in Paris advising the woman that the expulsion decree of May 29, 1916, issued against Mr. KIBALTCHICHE was revoked on January 23, 1937. The Minister states that Mr. KIBALTCHICHE, his wife, and his son VLADIMIR entered France last April with visas that were limited to six months; that inasmuch as these visas have expired it is probable that Mr. KIBALTCHICHE will now request their renewal.

ITEM 2-351: A letter to the same woman from the Department of Interior dated December 17, 1937, advising her that all necessary instructions were mailed to the Paris Police Headquarters so that the position of KIBALTCHICHE might be classified as soon as possible.

ITEM 1-763: A letter dated March 31, 1938, by ANDRE GIDE, to Mr. JEAN RIVIAN asking that gentleman to inform VICTOR SERGE that it will be impossible for him to be in Paris for the conference.

ITEM 2-352: A letter dated May 20, 1938, to Magdaleine Paz from the Department of Interior informing her that KIBALTCHICHE and his family have been permitted to reside in France for a period of six months.

ITEM 2-293: Letter dated January 5, 1940, unsigned and had "Mrs. LAURA SEJOURNE, General Delivery, Colbert, Marseilles", addressed to "Dear Friends: The Mexico Consulate was closed during the New Years holiday; I could not go there until yesterday in order to find out that my visa has not arrived.

"I will summarize my last letters; with or without American transit visa I have decided to leave quickly believing that I must not lose a day. I insisted that the same steps be taken for LAURA in order that she might obtain the same Mexican visa. We are very alarmed that nothing has been done in that regard although our friends have been very alert. In regard to the American transit visa I don't know where I am as I can't plan anything until I have the Mexican visa and I ignore the personnel and what they think of me, above all since the recent intrigues and the incident which I have already spoken to you about. Very truly yours - I shake your hand".

ITEM 2-294: An unsigned letter dated January 13, 1940, at Marseilles: "Dear Friends: I have already told you about my disappointment when I learned that the visa for LAURA was not obtained at the same time mine was." The remainder of this letter is a detailed discussion of the difficulties the writer did have with his visa since it was made out in his literary name, VICTOR SERGE, rather than his real name, VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE. He also points out that he is a Russian, but the visa is issued for one of Spanish nationality.

ITEM 2-363: Letter dated April 2, 1940, addressed to "My dear VICTOR:" and signed "LINDA". Contents of this letter are of no significance to the Bureau.

ITEM 2-379: A letter from ANDRE GIDE to SERGE concerning the health of the latter's wife and dated April 12, 1940.

ITEM 2-322: A letter written in English which reads as follows:

"102 Summit Avenue
"Syracuse, New York
"July 21, 1940

"My dear VICTOR SERGE:

"By this time I hope you have already received the money which I arranged to have cabled to you by DWIGHT MacDONALD ($50) and by the International Relief Association ($25). I arranged for these as soon as I received your letter. I also arranged for an affidavit for you to come to America. DWIGHT MacDONALD has been very helpful to me in all of this and I hope that we will be able to take care of you how that I know where you are. I wish that I were able to personally send both money and affidavit but unfortunately my own financial position is very difficult at present. Please reast assured, however, that as long as you need any assistance I shall do my utmost to provide it.

"Most of the publishers are very unwilling to print anything these days, especially on the term of your "VILLE CONQUIS". I have not able to arrange for its publication for that reason but I have not given up hope and the manuscript continues to be read by various publishers. Let us hope that it will be published soon."

"I have already written to MAX EASTMAN but have had no answer as yet.

"I cannot tell you how moved I was by your account in your letter and how much I sympathize with you in these desperate days. Please rest assured that as long as you need any assistant of any sort

I am ready to do what ever I can by all means. I am now trying to find some sort of work for you on a magazine or a newspaper as you suggested but these things move slowly. I shall see to it that you receive enough money to keep you going. Please be sure to let me know where you are at all times. I shall keep in touch with your American friends for you if you find it difficult to send off many letters; but by all means do keep me informed of your conditions and where you are.

"I hope that the knowledge that I am determined to send all possible aid to you will give you some more hope and strength in your difficult position.

"Fraternally yours - ELEANORA DEREN

"Please always write me: Care of: Dr. S. D. DEREN, 102 Summit Avenue, Syracuse, New York - this is my father's home and my most permanent address. Letters addressed there are always sure to reach me wherever I am.

"P.S. If you send me such articles or short stories as you have or may have an opportunity to write, I will try to sell them to some other magazines. This may be better than waiting for them to order something from you."

ITEM 2-259: Letter from VICTOR SERGE to a friend whose name is not mentioned but whose residence is evidently in the United States. The letter was written August 13, 1940, at Marseille where the writer was receiving his mail in care of M. E. E. SOSNOVSKI, 123 Rue Horace Bertin, Marseille. He is asking for financial assistance and also for aid in obtaining visas to the United States. He asks for contacts with and addresses of Jewish aid groups. He states that he has books and manuscripts which might bring in some income. Other persons mentioned are: VLADI, LAURETTE and MOLINS.

ITEM 2-257: A letter from VICTOR SERGE to MAX EASTMAN written in Marseille August 14, 1940. The letter is an appeal for help from EASTMAN and from other American friends, help both materially and for obtaining visas. The writer states that he is 49 years old, has a son 20 years old. He states that he was born in Belgium. He maintains that he is one of the last refugees of the Russian Revolution. He expresses a conviction that a better time is coming after the dark period we are in.

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ITEM 2-258: A letter from VICTOR SERGE to ISABELITA and OLGA CENTER written at Marseilles August 14, 1940. SERGE expresses the difficulties he is having and asks for material aid and also aid in obtaining visas for Venezuela. He states that he expects to get aid from Jewish Associations in the United States. VLADY and MOLINS are reported to be in Narbonne. SERGE says that he would like a post as correspondent for some newspaper. In spite of the present situation he expresses an optimism for the future.

ITEM 2-236: A letter posted at Nice August 16, 1940, to Mr. VICTOR SERGE from Director E. S. HOLLEN of the American Express Company, Inc. "Dear Sir: On instructions from our New York Office we sent you on the date of July 29 a post office money order for 1,075 francs, for $25 in the current rate of 1940.

"Since we have not received a note of receipt from you, will you please return to us, signed, the enclosed receipt."

ITEMS 2-328-340: Since all of the letters of these numbers deal with the same subject, the recovery of the sum of $25.00 which was evidently not received from the American Express Company, it was not felt necessary to translate more than this one example which gives the name and address of the two individuals concerned in this correspondence.

ITEM 2-254: Copy of a letter beginning "Dear Friend" and was written on August 22, 1940, in Marseilles where the writer's address was in care of Mrs. SOSNOSKI, 123 Rue Horace, Bertin, Marseilles. The writer is obviously SERGE and he asks for more details on the assassination in Mexico. He says that his situation is becoming worse daily.

ITEM 2-256: Unsigned letter beginning "Dear Friends" and written in Marseilles August 26, 1940--the author is most probably VICTOR SERGE--he speaks first of the death of L.D. (LEON TROTSKY) which he believes to be the work of the Agents of Soviet Russia. He asks for more details. He states that he received a letter from JULIAM GOMEZ-GORKIN saying that he could obtain Mexican visas. The author prefers to go to the United States. He asks that his condolences be conveyed to NATHALIE IVANOVA. He speaks of KRIVITSKY.

ITEM 2-253: Copy of a letter from SERGE addressed to "My dear Friend" and written September 12, 1940, from his Marseilles address.

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The writer stated that he had asked the addressee to arrange Mexican visas for him, his family, and LAURA SEJOURNE. These visas would be useful although he really intended to go to the United States. He asks definite information on L.T. (LEON TROTSKY) and asks that his sympathy be conveyed to NATHALIE IVANOVA. He also asks that the addressee and a certain PRIETO A. MODIGLIANI, refugee from Italy and anti-Fascist, to get to the United States. He mentions that JUAN has probably been interned.

ITEMS 2-251 and 2-252: A copy of a letter written at Marseilles dates September 13, 1940. Salutation is simply "Dear Friends:" He mentions receiving $5.00 from EASTMAN and another dispatch of money made by the addressee to FANLAC July 15. He mentions contacting Mr. FREY of the Emergency Rescue Committee who telegraphed Washington relative to him. He states that he also asked his friend JULIAN GOMEZ-GORKIN, care of MARTIN TEMPLE, Edison 40, Mexico City, to obtain Mexican visas for him. He asks for details on the death of LEON DAV. (TROTSKY). He mentions that he is expecting news from Silone and also a dispatch of $25 via the American Express, already announced by the addressee.

ITEM 2-250: An unsigned letter dated September 20, 1940. Name of the addressee is not given. The first paragraph speaks of money received through the American Express. The second speaks of a Jewish assistance committee to which a certain EASTMAN had written about him (the committee had ceased to function because of lack of funds). The third speaks of the steps taken for obtaining visas, of a certain DOUBINSKY who might give valuable assistance and of a more or less sure way of leaving and crossing Spain. The fourth paragraph speaks of the difficulties of getting the necessities of life, even with money; of the moral degradation of certain groups; of the catastrophe in Mexico which it is hoped would unite the comrades. The final paragraph mentioned had no information relative to the visas having been received by Mr. FREY and speaks of the writer's work on two books.

ITEMS 2-185-186: Letter to SERGE from ANDRE GIDE dated September 24, 1940. The writer says that he is stayingwhere he is to see what happens but that if his voice is no longer to be heard he had just as soon have someone get a visa for him.

ITEM 2-158: A note dated September, 1940, to SERGE from his wife who is in a clinic.

ITEM 2-263: Letter by VICTOR SERGE to "My dear Friend": written in Marseilles September 26, 1940. First he asks the addressee to obtain American visas as soon as possible. He complains that due to his late arrival in Marseilles and to the fact that he is the leader of no group he has been unable to receive the assistance that others have received. He speaks of his "WORD PORTRAIT" being published and of the death of "Old Man" (probably TROTSKY). He speaks of aid received from friends in New York. He states that he is almost through with two books and has them ready for publication. He again mentions the case of MODIGLINI whom the addressee is to aid through Prieto. The final paragraph speaks for the future, of a long range intellectual endeavor. He approves the work of the association of Authors and Editors.

ITEM 2-262: Letter from VICTOR SERGE addressed to "Dear Friends" and written in Marseilles September 27, 1940. He states that Mr. FREY received a telegram from the Emergency Rescue Committee which was not clear but indicated that a decisive period had been reached in the request for visas. He writes that a certain ELSA is also trying to arrange for visas. He mentions that it might be well for Mr. ALFRED BINGHAM to write his brother to get him to use his influence. He speaks of a Mr. BOHN who has lists of people to aid and on whose list the writer has not been able to have his name included. He adds that he is receiving a small amount of financial aid from the Emergency Rescue Committee. A friend, JULIAN, in Mexico is reported to have agreed to have obtained Mexican visas. He mentions that ANDRE BRETON is another person who deserved to be helped by the E.R.C.

ITEMS 2-260, 261: Two copies of a letter from VICTOR SERGE to MARC written in Marseilles September 30, 1940. He mentions the Italian, MODIGLIANI, who is also trying to get to the United States.

ITEMS 2-274, 275: A letter dated October 7, 1940, addressed to "Dear Friends"...... "I imagine that by now you realize what great obstacles I am up against since through certain information which we now have I know that the Stalinist work is being done in the United States on a large scale by a goodly number of journalists, and Stalinist intellectuals who have arrived there. They even have a certain amount of support in the Administration and without doubt among certain aliens of the Bourgeoise. Their action is and will be camouflaged; they will have to suspicion certain hopes in regard to the attitude of the U.S.S.R. in the coming developments of the war. They would do anything if they could get all their personnel installed in the United States. They will be able during a certain period of time at least, to close the door to me..... I will wait here until the situation becomes more difficult and may even turn out to be tragic; therefore, I demand and advise you to take action through Mexico in order to hasten the solution..... ELSA ought to be in Lisbon by now or at least within fifteen minutes. From there she will write to MAX EASTMAN. Steps have been taken for her by the Menshiniks, but she does not expect a favorable result as she is inclined to take a direct view of things knowing the egoism of the group of men who have occupied themselves with assisting her......"

"The difficulty of departing is very great. I must leave with my son as soon as possible for a number of reasons which you may guess; the unfortunate thing is that he does not have a passport; neither the Mexicans or the Americans will even issue him a transit visa. My daughter may be brought over a little later.

"A great deal is being done to save the leaders of the old parties, but the actions of the left or the extreme left and in particular the militant workers and the intellectuals are unimportant or scattered. It is among them that we find our best friends.....I think that we should rapidly create an aid organization which will be in charge of these aliens and will renew their relations with the various American responsiblities in order to see that the unions will finance the immigration of these militant workers..... Wouldn't it be possible to obtain through the Spanish aid commodities in Mexican funds; from the American aid commodities which are intended for a number of militants and intellectuals now taking refuge here? ELEANORA DER. perhaps will receive a manu script in the hope that she will be able to publish it in a magazine when conditions become normal. This is not my manuscript..... I have not even read it. The author seems to be a young man, intelligent, that is all that I am able to say......"

ITEM 2-276: Copy of a letter dated October 8, 1940, addressed to "Dear Friends". SERGE speaks generally of the serious difficulties he is having and concerning visas for Mexico and his attempt to obtain a transit visa for New York. He further states that a sympathetic youth will probably send an essay one of these days to "Our Friends" in New York. He states that the youth is sympathetic and not stupid.

ITEM 2-227: Letter dated October 18, 1940, to "Dear Friends" by VICTOR SERGE: "........... at present despite some clouds on the horizon our position is becoming a little bit better and it seems that within a few days we will have a roof over our heads and a fairly decent place to stay. I have received $50 which was cabled by Messrs. J. P. Markham & Company of New York day before yesterday."

The writer then speaks generally about his attempts to get a passage for Mrs. SEJOURNE to the United States and of his confidence in her ability as an actress to gain a living on this side of the ocean. Mrs. SEJOURNE will ask JEAN RENOIR, a renowned film producer who is coming to America, to take the necessary action which will have to be done through the Emergency Rescue Committee and to get in touch with NANCY." SERGE, in the letter addressed October 21, 1940, to "Dear Friends" points out the qualifications of Mrs. SEJOURNE in order that the necessary steps to be taken for her to obtain a visa from the State Department. "SEJOURNE, LAURE, nee VALENTINI, born at Aquilla, Italy, October 24, 1911, French film actress assistant, author of a film about Spain, collaborates with GEORGES NEVEAUX and JEAN RENOIR. Recommendations: MODIGLIANI, ANDRE BRETON, MINE. I have learned that BRETON is having difficulties at Washington about visas but that Mexico has invited him there to give lectures. He is here; we see him often." Also on this photo is a letter dated October 21, 1940, by VICTOR SERGE to MORGAN & COMPANY at Chatel Guyon acknowledging the receipt of 2,150 francs which were sent to him in payment of the sum of $50.00 wired from New York.

ITEM 2-272: Letter dated October 21, 1940, advising a "Dear Friend" that the person can get in touch with VICTOR SERGE through the Emergency Rescue Committee, 122 East 42nd Street, New York City, whose representative in France is in charge of his affairs. He also states that he has other friends in New York.

ITEM 2-318, 319: Letter addressed to VICTOR SERGE, Marseilles, France, from Mrs. M. F. ETCHEFEHERE, Calle Tucuman, 2 do. Piso B., Buenos Aires dated October 22, (probably 1940). In this letter Mrs. ETCHEFEHERE speaks of the conditions under which the articles of subject may be printed in newspapers. She states that she was the manager of a periodical which comes out every week, and that this office is ready to take an article from SERGE. He may choose his own subject, but the price of each article will be only 250 francs. She further states that he will have to address them to her as if they were personal letters and that they must be sent in her mail. "........ regarding the business of obtaining a visa for entering Argentina, it is problematical. The doors here are becoming more and more closed against immigrants and especially against those whose names are well known as in your case...... Don't you think it would perhaps be easier to get a visa for North America......

"Send me an article immediately. Choose your subject in such a way that you will not have difficulties with the censor."

ITEM 2-278: A letter dated November 6, 1940, headed LAURA SEJOURNE in care of Mr. BENEDITE, 63 Avenue Jean Lombarde, La Pomerai, Marseilles. In spite of the heading of this letter it is apparent that it was written by VICTOR SERGE in which letter to "Dear Friends" he advises them to take "our" new address and he further states that in spite of the novel made up of five parts on which he is spending a great deal of time, he has already lost so many manuscripts in Russia that he has a certain hesitation in working "here" under almost identical circumstances.

ITEM 2-280: Headed in the same way as the above letter and dated November 11, 1940, addressed to "Dear Friends". He acknowledges receipt of telegrams and for the remittances which have reached him and states further that some Russian friends in Mr. JOHN'S Club in New York have announced that there is a sum of 1,000 francs and that his part of that sum has already been sent to him. He tells these friends also to note his new address.

ITEM 2-320,321: A letter addressed to Mrs. LAURA SEJOURNE from NANCY MacDONALD, 117 East 10th Street, New York City, and postmarked at New York on November 25, 1940. "Dear Friends........ I sent you off immediately a cable with some money saying that we had received it and that we are still at work here in your behalf. I am sorry you have not received our letters...... Incidentally, the money was sent to LAURA. Concerning your visa. It is impossible to get one here for you but if we obtain one from JULIAN it will be possible for you to get a transit visa here and stay here. We also have the hopes of getting you a visa to Ecuador and should hear some about this. This too would permit you to get a transit visa here and stay here. We haven't heard from JULIAN but lately have heard that he is still working on the visa for you. However, yesterday we sent a telegram through to the authorities asking why we had had no news (politely). We hope for a reply soon. I don't understand what the Emergency Rescue Committee are up to. I am going to get in touch with them tomorrow. They are either lieing or else duplicating their work. I will also take up with them the matter of LAURA and will undertake to get affidavits for her myself if they have not done so already. LAURA will have to come in on a quota number but I understand that the French quota is not full so that should not be too difficult. RENOIR'S help will be of value. I will get in touch with him. Yes, we know his work—it is very fine...... No, nothing new on F.J. and we did not hear anything from MANGAN but he rather avoided us for reasons. He is gone now and we did not see him but friends did. With enormous greetings to you all from the MacDONALDS and other friends. (signed) NANCY."

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ITEM 2-325: A letter addressed to MMe. LAURA SEJOURNE, Marseilles, France, from NANCY MacDONALD, 117 East 10th Street, New York, New York, dated December 6, 1940. "Dear Friends: At last there is really good news. VICTOR has been granted a visa by the Mexican Government....... It is not yet clear as to whether VLADIMIR is also included but we are working on his visa now. We are also applying for an American visa for Mlle. SEJOURNE, and we will send her the necessary papers in a few days. By the way, the Emergency Rescue Committee here has no record of either Mlle. SEJOURNE or RENOIR. M. FREY must be misinformed about that. We have made inquiries at the Museum of Modern Art but they know nothing of M. RENOIR or whether he will arrive over here.

"Last week I cabled VICTOR to go to the American Lloyd, Inc. and to consult them about making the trip to Lisbon. We have arranged with our officer over here to take care of the entire trip. They have had much experience in getting the proper tickets, complying with formalities, etc. New friends of ours have recommended them to me highly."

She further states that VICTOR should not wait for VLADIMIR and Mlle. SEJOURNE but that he should leave as soon as possible in view of the fact that boat service across the Atlantic is likely to be interrupted if not entirely stopped at any time.

"..Now that VICTOR has a Mexican visa obtained through G. together with certain friends here--Mr. FINERTY, the lawyer here who has been kind enough to do what he can for us with the Washington authorities, thinks it will be possible to obtain for him at least a transit visa in the United States. In that case we shall at least be able to shake hands with VICTOR and to make his acquaintance which I need not tell you would give us the deepest happiness."

"..........there has been no news whatever about JACKSON for many weeks now. We don't even know whether he has given any testimoney or when he will be brought into court if at all. We are very indignant about the treatment you have received from M. BOHN and we are making protests to the proper quarters about it. .....My husband sends you his warmest regards and the same to VICTOR. (Signed) NANCY MacDONALD."

ITEM 2-285: Letter dated December 8, 1940, in which the writer discussed the possibility of obtaining a visa from Cuba and

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plan to go there via Portugal. With a Cuban visa he would be granted a transit visa by Portugal and also a permit to leave France.

ITEM 2-284: Copy of a letter dated December 9, 1940, to "Dear MARC and JULIAN: The idea of making the voyage with GERMAINE and her daughter makes me smile...... A telegram of November 28 from my friends in New York told me that President CARDENAS has recommended your immigration visa.... visit the Mexican Consulate......I did not go to the Consulate until yesterday, December 7, and they had not received any news." This copy of a letter along with other copies of letters which have no signature were obviously written by SERGE.

ITEMS 2-315,314,316,317: Letters dated December 13, 1940, from the Bernard Publishing Company to VICTOR SERGE regarding the publication of a book by the latter and the condition of the publishing trade in France.

ITEM 2-288: Copy of a letter dated December 19, 1940, to "Dear Friends", stating that the writer went to the Mexican Consulate and that nothing had been received there. It further reflected that "your telegrams show what a fight you are putting up over there... in reality the entire world is against us, but we should not be surprised."

ITEM 2-289: Letter dated December 21, 1940, at Marseilles, "Dear Friends:...... If it should be impossible to obtain a transit visa for New York I shall be obliged to go to Mexico as quickly as possible from where it will perhaps be possible to go to the United States. That is what I am asking you to arrange for me... I have received your cable in the following form: 'Mexican Government sends Marseilles Consulate visas by cable 61787 November 12 Stop'. The date is certainly an error as it should read December in referring to your former telegram."

ITEM 2-291: Letter dated December 23, 1940, addressed to "Dear JULIAN: We have received the translation of the book. I am happy about our similarity of views as they will facilitate a great many things and will make us stronger." The remainder of this letter contains a detailed recital of difficulties in getting the desired visa and personal data in regard to LAURA SEJOURNE for the consulate.

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ITEM 2-281: Copy of a letter dated November 24, 1940. The writer, who is most likely SERGE, asks his "Dear Friends" if the "PARTIZAN REVIEW" still appears and that if it does he would like to get the last two numbers.

ITEM 1-756: Copy of a letter dated December 24, 1940, which is addressed to "Dear Friends" and is unsigned: "At the moment we have had no letters from you for a long time. I hope you have the Mexican visas by now and that you are working on the American transit visa. I hope that you have visited Mr. BINGHAM and that you have found him helpful. His brother wrote him on the sixth of September and says he never had a report concerning his note. DWIGHT has written a Clipper registered letter yesterday to BINGHAM which he should have when you receive this. I hope LAURA received a registered letter containing affidavits which was sent off on December 16. The general opinion is that she should write for a French quota number if she still wants to get an American visa. DWIGHT and I hope to go to Washington on Thursday (26th) to try to get a transit visa for you and to make a last pea for a faster visa. I cannot write you of all the negotiations that have taken place, of the telegrams and the letters and the telephone calls that have been written and made....... DWIGHT has just completed an eighty page opus that he has been working on since August. I think he feels relieved. Now he is waiting for comments and arguments which I believe will be quite lively. Incidentally we never received that story that you sent from England by was going to send by S.M........ DWIGHT asks me to say that he and his friends are looking forward accordingly to meeting you here before long. There is so much to discuss, and we hope you will have the manuscript of a new novel with you.

"With our best Christmas Greetings to you and to VLADIMIR and JEANNIENE and Mme. SEJOURNE." (It is observed that this letter is without signature but is apparently meant for VICTOR SERGE and is from NANCY MacDONALD in New York.

ITEM 1-757: A letter dated January 21, 1941, from NANCY MacDONALD, 117 East 10th Street, New York City, "Dear Friends..... My last letter stated that LAURA'S visas had been granted sometime ago but the final word on it is not yet received. But your friends in Mexico hoped that it would reach LAURA in time for her to leave with you all. Hers was not granted at the same time as the three others as the three were given at the request of a friend of ours up here since we did not know about LAURA..... Your passage has already been paid for from Lisbon to New York, and the rest will be paid as soon as we hear that the

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money is needed....... We have not heard from RENOIR although we see by the papers that he is here. I did go to the Emergency Rescue Committee again, and they had absolutely no information about LAURA..... With warmest greetings to you all... NANCY."

ITEM 1-759: Letter dated January 16, 1941, from NANCY MacDONALD to "Dear Friends": In this letter NANCY reveals the difficulties which had been encountered in obtaining visas for VICTOR and his children. She stated that she thought what they had been doing through a friend of MAX EASTMAN in behalf of VICTOR was mainly supplementing what JULIAN was doing for them in Mexico. However, it seems that the matters were entirely distinct. She states again that his and his children's passages have been paid from the Lisbon Port to New York on the American Export Lines and that LAURA is to be taken care of by one means or another. "...... we have worked via the Amerloyd because they were helping us on the Cuban idea. The I.R.A. has employed their services quite frequently and others have been assisted by them." NANCY also speaks of money sent to the addressee on December 27, either via J. P. MORGAN or the American Express. She states that they went to Washington on his behalf; that MICHAEL has been sick; and that DWIGHT is always busy writing.

ITEM 2-296: A cablegram addressed to NANCY MacDONALD send by LAURE SEJOURNE in Marseilles, France: "MEXICAN VISA RECEIVED AND NOTIFIED AMERICAN EXPORT PREPARATIONS IN COURSE FOR LAURA NEED MORAL AFFIDAVIT WHICH MAY BE CABLED BY SAME PERSONNEL. GREETINGS. SEJOURNE."

Under the same item there is a short note dated January 16, 1941, to "Dear Friends" and is unsigned (this must be a copy of a letter written by SERGE: "You must at least know by me JACQUES MESNIL, son of my oldest friends....... He died in a convent in middle France where he took refuge when fleeing Paris.

ITEM 1-762: Letter from the American Export Lines, Marseilles, dated January 24, 1941, addressed to the Portuguese Consul at Marseilles in which Export Lines advise that the tickets from Lisbon to New York from VICTOR and VLADIMIR KIBALTCHICHE have been paid for in full. Letter states that they are in touch with these people and are now trying to reserve places for them on one of their boats. They further request that a transit visa be granted them by Portugal.

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ITEM 2-298: Copy of a letter dated January 29, 1941, in which the writer tells his "Dear Friends" that he has a mind to go directly from Lisbon to Mexico and that the passage money would have to be transferred to the line which is granting passage to Mexico. He further stated that by going directly to Mexico he would have very little change of getting a Spanish visa for Spain and Mexico and no diplomatic connections. He further states that at present everything is held up because of the impossibility of obtaining from the American Consulate anything more than a formal report equivalent to a refusal.

Under the same Item Number is an unsigned letter dated January 30, 1941, which is summarized as follows: The personnel of the Consulate seems to be predisposed against him because he is not yet in possession of a special visa. He says he is also trying to get away to get from Marseilles to Lisbon without troubling his friends. He says that BRETON has finally received his American visa and he further states that he is at present reading Sidney Hook's book.

ITEM 1-760: Letter from NANCY MacDONALD addressed to "Dear Friends" which from its contents reflects that it was written after February 2, 1941. She states in this regard that they are all disgusted and puzzled by the whole matter, and that they are sending a strong letter to the Department which, if there are any confusions in their ties, should clear them up. ....."and I fear they are confused for the head of the Department wrote us one thing and the sub-head wrote us the exact opposite. The former said that they themselves had started the investigation--the latter said that Marseilles had requested it and it was on the strength of the latter statement that we sent the cable suggesting that you try to go by some other route, but if the former is correct and we believe that it must be since you also state that the whole thing depends on Washington then we believe that there should be a successful termination to the matter as soon as the Marseilles report arrives. A friend in Washington will keep me advised as to when the report arrives. .... (signed) NANCY."

ITEM 1-756. A letter from NANCY MacDONALD to Mme. LAURA SEJOURNE dated February 11, 1941, and postmarked New York City February 18, 1941. "Dear Friends......... We do not understand the most recent developments that have occurred but with the help of a friend in Washington we hope to be able to ascertain what is happening. As far as we can make out now the whole question of the transit visas has been revised again. ...."

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ITEM 2-311: Cablegram from LAURA SEJOURNE, Marseilles, France, to NANCY MacDONALD: "CONSULATE CABLING STATE DEPARTMENT CONCERNING OUR TRANSIT VISAS. URGE IF POSSIBLE. GREETINGS. SEJOURNE." ... Another cablegram dated February 11, 1941, reading as follows: "NANCY MacDONALD, 117 East 10 Street, New York: AMERICAN CONSUL AWAITING DECISION FROM DEPARTMENT ON VISA. WITHOUT AMERICAN VISA TRANSIT OF SPAIN ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE. WILL TRY ANOTHER WAY. NECESSARY TO TRANSFER FUNDS TO LINE ASSURING TRIP DIRECT TO MEXICO AND TO ADVISE US. GREETINGS. SEJOURNE."

Cablegram reading as follows and dated February 13, 1941, to NANCY MacDONALD: "WITHOUT AMERICAN TRANSIT DEPARTURE VERY DIFFICULT. SPAIN REFUSES TRANSIT FOR MEXICO. MOROCCO GRANTS TRANSIT LISBON DEMANDS PAID VOYAGE TO MEXICO. CABLE ADDRESS CARE OF KICH HOTEL, ROME, MARSEILLES."

ITEM 2-312: Cablegram dated February 28, 1941, to NANCY MacDONALD: "PLEASE OBTAIN EMERGENCY TRANSIT SAN DOMINGO THROUGH DOMINICAN SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION. WOULD MAKE DEPARTURE POSSIBLE SOON. MEXICAN VISA FOR LAURA NOT ARRIVED. REGARDS. SEJOURNE."

Cablegram dated February 21, 1941, to NANCY MacDONALD: "MARTINIQUE DEMANDS TRANSIT SAN DOMINGO. IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN IT HERE. POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN IT BY TELEGRAM NEW YORK THROUGH DOMINICAN SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION. INTERVENE. CABLE REPLY. REGARDS. LAURA."

ITEM 2-313: Cablegram dated March 13, 1941, to NANCY MacDONALD: "HOPELESS DIFFICULTIES. MARTINIQUE DEMANDS DOMINICAN AND CUBAN TRANSIT VISAS. ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN HERE. WE HAVE CABLED CUIDAD TRUJILLO. ARE ASKING CUBA.. SUPPORT IF YOU CAN. REGARDS. SEJOURNE."

Cablegram dated March 5, 1941, to JULIAN GOMEZ-GORKIN: "WE ARE DISTURBED. LAURA SEJOURNE'S VISAS NOT YET ARRIVED. PLEASE INVESTIGATE. URGENT. ADDRESS SERGE HOTEL ROHR, MARSEILLES, REGARDS."

ITEM 2-302: Letter dated February 13, 1941, and unsigned directed to "Dear Friends" and is undoubtedly from SERGE. He states among other things that KRIV.'S death is affecting him a great deal because he has known him for so many years. The writer says he is

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hoping to leave with his son. JEANNIENE will come later with LAURA.

ITEM 1-766: A letter written from Lyon February 25, 1941, and addressed to VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE, the return address on the envelope being VAUTHIER, Lycee du Parc, Lyon, wherein the writer tells of his wife's illness and says that the child JEANNIENE is very happy now that she is going to school and that it would be wrong for his friend to think of taking her over seas where doubtless soon there will be just as much danger and disturbance as there is in Europe.

ITEM 2-305: Copy of a letter apparently written by SERGE dated March 25, 1941, in which he says that he has waged the battle for the visas for eight months now and cites several cases of people who might have helped him but who seemed to have done just the opposite. He mentions a LEO B. to whom he wrote in Toulouse asking for advice and information but from whom he received no reply. He found out after his departure from New York that he was the representative for the I.R.A. He mentions the American visa situation again. He names others inthe same fix: GRILLEVICZ, TALELEIM, and BRANDL. He states that there is nothing definite from Lisbon for Laura and that the Emergency Rescue Committee has never answered and he has discussed it with her.

ITEM 2-308: Copy of a letter dated March 10, 1941, apparently from SERGE in which he says he has no illusions about the officials of the State Department among whom there are probably a goodly number of Reactionaries and some friends of the U.S.S.R. who are discreet but do their duty. He agrees that a Russian political refugee has no particular right for an entry visa to the United States. He says he is very surprised by the exclusive treatment he has received and he does not see how they can justify it knowing how many people are being admitted. He says that in his records in Washington they mast have found something terrific which had been prepared for the occasion as they did in Brussels and in Paris. He is held there simply because of this visa and will soon be turned over to the enemy just at a time when the United States claims to be working in favor of the political refugees of Europe. He thinks that the treatment he is receiving from the State Department is simply scandalous. He says he is not the only one in the same situation. He is enclosing a copy of his letter of March 6. He hopes that they will soon have a decision from Washington or from Chidad Trujillo.

ITEM 2-310, 309: Copy of the letter dated March 13, 1941, at Marseilles to JULIAN GOMEZ in Mexico City. He says that departure for the United States is easy but for Mexico is next to impossible.

Morocco has refused him a transit visa, and he is wondering if JULIAN could do something to help hurry things along.

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ITEM 1-761: A letter bearing the following heading:
"HOME FOR AFRICAN AND ASIATIC STUDENTS", Marseilles, March 21, 1941.
"Mr. LOUIS ACHILLE
"Howard University
"Washington, U.S.A.

"My dear Lou Lou:

"The bearer of this letter is a very special friend of mine. I know that you will receive him as you would welcome me. Please be kind enough to help him. I am counting on you to make things pleasant for him, as you would do for those whom you love. He will tell you all about me.

(signed) "V. ARLOU ?"

A card was enclosed with the following name and address:

E. Di Cavalcanti
A. Pereira
31 Rua Correa Varques
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

ITEM 2-255: Letter written to ISABELITA on August 21, 1941, from the writer's address in care of Mrs. SOSNOSKI, 123 Rue Horace Bertin, Marseilles. He mentions a person named MOLINS and again regrets the death of L.D. He mentions that he had asked her to obtain Mexican visas for VLADIMIR, his sister, and himself which would be useful to them even in going to the United States. He reports having put in a final application in Marseilles and also has asked for help from some friends whose names are not mentioned. The final sentence is: "If we do not find a great deal of solidity in America in this world crisis many of us are lost--and we shall no longer be alive when there is need of us."

SECTION III - VLADIMIR KIBALTCHICHE'S CORRESPONDENCE

ITEMS 1-21 through 1-24: These are of a letter written probably to VLADIMIR by ISABELITA and dated at Caracas, June 27, 1938. They are entirely personal and are in very faulty French greatly influenced by the Spanish and relate details of her daily life. She speaks of the possibility of their going to New York together.

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ITEMS 1-12, 13: A letter from Isabelita to Vladimir dated November 20, 1938, from Caracas. The writer was pleased to receive the letters from Vladimir. On November 19 she received a letter from HENRI BRUCHET; she stated that after he had stopped to see her he left for Spain where he stayed for ten days. After August 18, 1938, he was imprisoned at the Sant in Paris for protesting against the State. He hopes to be released around the first of December. He saw EMILIO while in Paris. ISABELITA requests VLADIMIR to check this last statement with EMILIO. ISABELITA professes her love for VLADIMIR. She further wants to help BRUCHET and requests information for sending money to him.

ITEMS 1-14, 15: A letter to VLADIMIR written by ISABELITA in Caracas November 26, 1938; In the letter she tells how her father accidentally shot himself and later died from the wounds. The accompanying events are recorded by her. She speaks of the exhorbitant amount demanded by the doctor who attended her father and stated that this idea taken by the Bourgeoise class would make anyone a Communist.

ITEM 1-11: This item is a personal letter dated April 30, 1939, from ISABELITA in Caracas to "VLADI". ISABELITA states that she has to work long hours as she is the Secretary to the Minister. She lives with one "MURITA" and enjoys the company of one "ISSAIAS MEDINA" who, though he speaks and thinks absolutely differently from ISABELITA, is a fine young man who has done much to improve the working conditions of the working classes. She is thinking of going to Paris around the end of July or the first of August. Her mother and MURITA will probably accompany her.

ITEMS 1-25,26: A letter dated May 24, 1939, at Caracas from ISABELITA to VLADI. Her mother and MURITA are going to Paris. They are sailing on the Carribia on June 11 and will arrive there on June 23. She wishes that VLADIMIR would agree with EMILIO and meet her mother and MURITA at Cherbourg when the boat docks. BRUCHET went to Paris again.

ITEMS 1-47, 48: A letter from MAURICE to VLADI written in Oran January 24, 1941. The writer expresses his boredom and states that the business affairs are not going as well as might be wished. Names mentioned in the letter are: VICTOR, ANDRE, JACQUELINE, DENIS (?), DINA, FRANCINE (?), ISABELITO, IGNACIO, JUAN, JUAN'S wife (the latter two were interned in a camp near Toulouse), WILL (?); All of these persons were mentioned in a casual letter of a friendly nature.

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ITEM 1-31,32: Letter written in Oran on February 28, 1941, addressed to VLADI by a man whose name is possibly MAURICE. This letter is personal in nature and discusses the unhappy turn which an amorous affair between VLADI and a certain DINA has taken.

ITEMS 2-361, 362: This is a postcard from L. ROUSSAKOV dated May 19, 1941, at the Hospital De La Maison Blanche, Neuilly, Seine et Oise addressed to VLADI ROUSSAKOV, 123 Rue Horace, Bertin, Marseilles. (It will be here observed that the card apparently is from VLADIMIR'S mother who is ailing, as has been noted before, and is in a hospital. It may also be observed that the mother whose maiden name was ROUSSAKOV is living under that name and addressing her son under this name which might give indications of their status in France.)

ITEMS 1-28,29,30: A personal letter dated August 6, 1941, sent from New York to VLADI SERGE in care of EUGENIO GRANDELL to Avenida Independencia, Ciudad, Trujillo, Dominican Republic, from ISABELITO MAURI (?), 130 West 57th Street, New York City. "I went to the Cuban Consulate to find out what was being done about the visa for you both and they told me that $500 was needed for the transit visa. However, if you both agree to remain in the airport or in the plane during the time that the plane is passing through Cuba a visa is not necessary. The airline only demands a visa for Mexico. I am thinking of leaving on the tenth of this month. I have everything all arranged, visa, etc. MURITA is in Caracas but is leaving this month for Mexico. I believe that she will arrive at the same time that I will. I am sure that you will like her.

"The 'Molins' affair is going rather badly--first, he has a visa which is valid for Venezuela; sedond, I have requested a permit from the French Consulate in Washington so that he could embark at Casa Blanca. They definitely promised it to me but he is to pass through Portugal and they won't let him. There are no direct boats now.

"Today I bought clothes for V.S. It is worthwhile living when there are men like V.S." On the reverse side of a photograph is written: "My latest photograph in Caracas, 515 West 143 Street, Apartment 42.

ITEMS 1-37,38: A letter to VLADI written in Oran by a certain MAURICE. The letter is personal and especially warns VLADI and his father to be on their guard. The writer also mentions that he is concerned over the future of a friend (HENRIQUE).

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SECTION IV - CONCERNING PUBLICATIONS AND WRITINGS OF VICTOR SERGE (KIBALTCHICHE)

ITEM 1-641: This is an article entitled "The Memory of VLADIMIR ILLITCH" in which VICTOR SERGE extols the memory of Lenin, praises his far sightedness and lauds his relenfless activity on behalf of the party. SERGE states that if Lenin had lived conditions in the Soviet would probably be better. His attitude may be summed up in the following: "On the whole his (Lenin's) work remains, nevertheless, as a new starting point in history, a magestic example of lack of self interest and devotion to the working class, a triumphant application of Marxist thought to the struggle of the classes." This item was written in 1937 and published in "LABATALLA".

ITEMS 1-648,649,650, and 659: In this article written on January 2, 1937, VICTOR SERGE discusses various types of power. He states that in a period of social crisis there are two main types of power: A very strong power for defending the privileges of the rich classes against the workers or a very strong power for the support of the masses. The former tends to be detrimental to the farmers and the workers and to destroy revolutionary organizations; the latter tends to strengthen the energy of the masses.

ITEMS 1-651, 652, 653, and 658: The title of the article is "Everything Repeats Itself". "Nineteen years apart, in two such different countries as Russia and Spain, the same causes produce the same effects. During July and August of 1937 in Russia the parties that were interested in or directed by Bourgeoise democracy had no answer for the Bolsheviks whose watchwords were in accordance with relativity; peace among the people without emancipations or contributions, workers' control of production, land for the farmers, power for the Workers' Council. Not having an answer they therefore used their most perfidious weapon--slander, and it is slander which they are now using against us, Comrades of the P.O.U.M. (Workers Party for Marxists Unification) and the C.N.T. (Confederacion Nationale de Travail).

"After the events of July, 1917, Lenin and Zenoviev had to hide in a small cottage on the coast of Finland. Trotsky let himself be arrested in order to answer to the action of the party (who understand that the two leaders of the revolutionary ought not to put themselves in danger at the same time), then slander entered the picture. They were called Agents who sold out to Germany. Every person in the world denounced the Bolsheviks and in the Siberian Revolution today the P.O.U.M. finds itself in the same position in which the Bolsheviks were in 1917.

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"However, we shall defend the interests of the Soviet Workers and those of the Workers of Spain. We shall also struggle for socialism throughout the world including the U.S.S.R." This article is signed, VICTOR SERGE, dated, December 29, 1938.

ITEMS 1-654, 655, 656, and 657: These documents form an article entitled "Against Slander"; it was written by VICTOR SERGE and dated January 1, 1937. In it SERGE tells the comrades of the P.O.U.M. and the C.N.T. that they must combat slander; that facts, dates, ideas, and history are the most effective methods for dealing with slander.

ITEMS 1-710,709, 708, 707, 706: This is an article by VICTOR SERGE entitled "Power and Limitations of Marxism", published in "THE MASSES--A SOCIALIST REVIEW", Number Three, March, 1939, Paris. SERGE states that Russia is far from a true Marxist State. The fear of the masses is characteristic of nearly the entire Russian Revolution development. The reason to be drawn from this is that socialism is essentially libertarian. It is clear in Russia today that without freedom of thought, speech, criticism, and initiative socialized production cannot help but undergo one crisis after another. Liberty is as necessary to Marxism and socialism as oxygen is to living beings. In Russia the dictatorship of the proletariat has become the dictatorship of officials and police over the proletariat; the working class is much worse off than it was under the old government; agriculture has been ruined by forced collectivisation. Marxism has been destroyed by an anti-socialist Government but SERGE feels that a newworking class will re-constitute itself in Russia on a considerably enlarged industrial basis.

The following are a list of title pages as appear in the books found in the luggage of SERGE:

ITEM 2-1: Author VICTOR SERGE; title "The Men in Prison", published by Les Editions Rieder - Paris - MCMXXX.

ITEM 2-3: Author VICTOR SERVE; title "Midnight--the Center Light", published by Grasset.

ITEM 2-9: Author LEON TROTSKY, tranlated from the Russian by VICTOR SERGE; title, "The Revolution Betrayed", published by Grasset.

ITEM 2-19: Author VICTOR SERGE, published in "SPARTACUS", monthly editions, new series No. I. In this issue: "Sixteen Shot-- In What Directionis the Russian Revolution Going?" Preface by MAGADELEINE PAZ.

ITEM 2-10: Author VICTOR SERGE, title "Ville Conquise" (Conquered City), published by Les Editions Rieder - Paris - MCMXXXII.

ITEM 2-6: "From Lenin to Stalin", by VICTOR SERGE.

ITEM 2-13: This item is the cover page of a pamphlet on Avignon and Arles.

ITEM 2-24: "History of the Russian Revolution--The October Revolution".

ITEM 2-33: Author VICTOR SERGE; the title "The City in Danger" (Petrograd), the second year of the revolution. Published by Librairie du Travail, 96, Quai de Jemmapes, Paris.

ITEM 2-31: "Literature and Revolution", author VICTOR SERGE, published by Cahiers Blues, Paris, dated April 1, 1932.

ITEM 2-30: Author, VICTOR SERGE; title "Portrait of Stalin" --translation and preface by JULIAN GORKIN: "The Murder of Trotsky Revealed".

ITEM 2-28: A statement which reads as follows and refers to the above book: "The author of the translation and of the preface, to the author of the book, in an absolute agreement of views", signed JULIAN GORKIN, Mexico, Federal District, January 12, 1940.

ITEM (No number): Author VICTOR SERGE; title "A Burning Question--Marxism and Anarchy" translated from the French with an introduction by JANTIEN VERMIER. Publisher Libracion Publishing House, Rotterdam.

ITEM (No number): Author VICTOR SERGE; title "The Secrets of a Political Secret Service", adapted from the French by LODE ROELANDT, publisher De Korenaar, printer Internacia, Antwerp.

ITEM 1-482-611: Typewritten manuscript on the Communist movements in Europe and of the men involved.

ITEM 2-35: Author VICTOR SERGE; publication SPARTACUS; title "Twenty Years after Lenin--1917".

ITEM 2-34: Author VICTOR SERGE; title "The Critical Spirit in the Russian Revolution".

ITEM 2-32: Author VICTOR SERGE; title "Fascism, Anti-Fascism, Farrago and Depression", published in LES HUMBLES, Books 1 and 2, 24th Series, January and February, 1939.

ITEM 2-24: Author VICTOR SERGE; title "The First Year of the Russian Revolution". On this page also appears the list of books by the same author and states that one of his books in preparation is entitled "Birth of Our Power".

ITEM 2-22: Author VICTOR SERGE,; title "Portrait of Stalin", published by Grasset.

ITEM 2-18: Authors: ALFRED ROSEMER, VICTOR SERGE, and MAURICE WULLENS; title "The Murder of Ignace Reiss", published by LES HUMBLES, Series 23, Book 4, Paris, April, 1938.

ITEMS 2-19, 21: These pages reflect that "Record of the Executioners" was written by a number of authors among whom were listed such names as ANDRE BRETON, GEORGES HENEIN, MARCEL MARTINET, MAURICE PARIJANINE, MAGADELEINE PAZ, JEAN-PAUL SAMSON, VICTOR SERGE and MAURICE WULLENS.

ITEM 2-7: Author VICTOR SERGE; title "Seat of a Revolution", published by Edeciones Ercilla, Augustinas 1639—Casilla 2787, Santiago, Chile. Under this item also appeared a list of Ercilla publications listing the titles of the books and the authors under headings of Fascism, Communism, North American, Spain and France.

ITEM 2-14: "The Proletariat Revolution", a revolutionary syndicalist's semi-monthly review. In this also appears "The Writings and the Facts" by VICTOR SERGE.

ITEM 2-377, 378: An article entitled "Bessarabia and Dobrudga".

ITEM 1-392,438: Typewritten manuscript of "History of Social Revolution".

ITEM 1-642, 643: "Two Defeats" - short article on the Spanish Civil War.

ITEM 1-644, 646: "Legitimate Defense" - complaint by SERGE that he is being falsely attacked by certain European writers and papers for opposing Communistic prosecutions, etc.

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ITEM 1-347, 352: Letters to MAURICE WULLENS on anti-Semitism and some other matters.

ITEM 1-614, 616: Letter to the Executive Committee of the P.O.U.M., January 18, 1937, containing advice on the distribution of socialistic propaganda among Soviet sailors in Spanish ports, on Spanish ships, etc.

ITEM 1-367, 372: Author VICTOR SERGE; title "Testimony of the Revolution" - an addition to the above book entitled "The Crisis of the Stalin Regime".

ITEM 1-713, 714: Letter to the New International, New York, concerning an article attributed to SERGE but which he says he did not write - August, 1939.

ITEM 1-314, 317: A letter to BERGE from JOSEPH KRONAUER, Paris, October 28, 1936, dealing with Communist and Socialist affairs in Europe.

ITEM 1-301: Three slips of paper, each with the heading G.P.U.; apparently notes on missing men.

ITEM 1-322: A criticism of Stalin's regime.

ITEM 1-302, 313: Detailed notes on history and appearances of various individuals; information which appears to have been obtained from the G.P.U. present in Barcelona. The reports are signed G.

ITEM 1-305: This mentions a former G.P.U. Agent named NINA who traveled in North and South America, November, 1937.

SECTION V - NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AND ARTICLES IN POSSESSION OF KIBALTCHICHE

ITEM 1-672 through 675: Printed and handwritten copies of an article by LEON TROTSKY dated July 6, 1938, and discussing his connections with the repression of the Kronstadt Rebellion.

ITEM 1-722 through 719: An article from the "LA VOIE DE LENINE", March, 1939, Series. The headings read: "The Revolutionary Moral Philosophies" and "The Methods of Leon Trotsky". The questions discussed were why has the world revolutionary party (the Communist International) degenerated and why has the country of the socialist

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revolution, the U.S.S.R., been overwhelmed by the totaletarian system. Is the provision of this system's moral philosophy to replace the plan of Bolshevism, its moral philosophy and its methods? VICTOR SERGE is classed among these anti-Trotskyites.

ITEM 1-715: This is a newspaper article by KURT LANDON entitled "Trotskyism and the Spanish Revolution". TROTSKY publicly branded the leaders such as ANDRE and JUAN ADRADE who committed the serious error of splitting themselves from him, as a great many to the Marxists have done for the simple reason that the P.O.U.M. (Workers' Party of Marxists Unification) signed the electoral agreement of the Popular Front in February. It is the feeling of the Marxists that TROTSKY broke definitely with the plans of the revolutionary morals preconceived by the labor movement.

ITEM 1-320 through 318: This is an article by ERICH WOLLENBERG published in 1938, entitled "The Obliteration of the Boundary Between the G.P.U. and the Gestapo". This article mentions the assassination of Ignaz Reill on September 4, 1937, the doubt in the minds of the people as to whether he was killed by Gestapo Agents or Stalin Agents and the conclusion that Reiss' letter to Stalin in which he announced his break with the latter was his death warrant.

ITEM 1-729: This shows a variety of small documents. The three at the top of the page are probably notes made preparatory to writing an article or speech. The heading is "Bolshevism and Socialist Morality". The lower left corner shows a note from VICTOR SERGE to the Editor of the "Bulletin of the Opposition" dated March 28, 1939, and requesting that they publish his reply to a letter of TROTSKY'S. On a small card in the same corner is a quotation from some author: "We must find more men who devote not only their spare moments but their whole life to the revolution." The card of LEON TROTSKY is seen in the lower left hand corner.

ITEM 1-132: Cover of "Selections from Karl Marx".

ITEM 1-439 through 444: Typewritten manuscript of an article entitled, "Thesis on the Russian Revolution".

ITEM 1-191: Cover of a book by ALBERT GOLDMAN, entitled "Who is Behind the Assassination of Trotsky".

ITEM 2-27: Author LEON TROTSKY, entitled "History of the Russian Revolution".

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ITEM 2-26: Author SIDNEY HOOK, entitled "In Order to Understand Marx".

ITEM 2-357: Author Mme de LAFAYETTE, entitled "LA Princisse de Clēves".

ITEM 2-358: Author ARTHUR BYHAN, Curator of the Ethnographic Museum of Hamburg, entitled "The Caucasian Civilization".

ITEM 2-359: "Proletarian Readings" published at Paris every two months. In this issue there appeared an article by VICTOR SERGE, "29 Executed and the End of Yagoda". Post cases on the U.S.S.R. and the Moscow case.

ITEM 2-16: Author JEAN MONTIGNY, entitled "The Entire Truth about a Dramatic Month in our History" (from the Armistice to the National Assembly, June 15, to July 15, 1940).

ITEM 2-2: Author JOAQUIN MAURIN, entitled "Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Spain".

ITEM 1-218: Publication "CRAPOUILLOT". Special issue January, 1938, title of article "Anarchy" by VICTOR SERGE, ALEXANDRE CROIX and JEAN BERNIER.

ITEMS 1-215 through 217: Publication "CLARTE", issues February, 1922; August 15, 1922; September 1, 1922; September 15 and November 15, 1922. Place of publication, France; writers in the issue of September 1, 1922, include VICTOR SERGE, ANDRE BAILLON and others.

ITEM 1-661: Newspaper - P.O.U.M. (organ for the Madrid Section of the Workers' Party for Marxist Unification published at Madrid, Spain; issued October 14, 1936. An article therein states that there are two organizations in Spain which will struggle to the end for the success of the proletariat revolution. They are the C.N.T. and the Anarchist Youth with the P.O.U.M. and its Siberian Communist Youth.

ITEM 1-660: Newspaper LA BATALLA. The central organ of the Workers' Party for Marxist Unification—probably in Spain.

Also contained in the subject's luggage were a number of articles from the newspapers LA BATALIA, L'INTRANSIGIANT, PARIS SOIR, LA NACION, and LA TRIBUNE DE GENEVE, none of which appear to have articles of any particular importance from the viewpoint of this report.

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ITEM 1-16, 17: This item contains information of general interest in regard to the Spanish Civil War and the formation of the Central Military Committee. "The Central Military Committee is made up of representatives of military workers' families and the Bourgeoise. The first Committee was composed almost entirely of workers, participants of the C.N.T. and the P.O.U.M. and in the course of several weeks others came in and the committee became a political organization with representatives from all parts so that actually, the power entirely and wholly belonged to this central committee. This committee existed so that it could transfer itself to the building of the 'generation' and call itself the Government. This is what it did. The C.N.T., the largest workers' organization, joined this Government. The P.O.U.M. was compelled to join or to disintegrate. Subsequently it would have been necessary for it to join for there was no other way out or otherwise they would be regarded as unlawful. Inasmuch as the Anarchists did not support it there was no other way out....."

ITEM 1-56, 90: Meaningless notes in a diary. Name: HELEN MAGAILOVLA TKALAVKO.

ITEM 2-222, 225: In this item there is part of a letter from MAURICE to VICTOR written on August 5, 1941. The writer mentions that the visa for Venezuela is possible and in this connection says he will write to ISABELITO. He will also write to HORURTOM and to THORETIO who is the Director of the "JOURNAL OF THE HESPIANIC CONFEBERATION" (?) in New York and who is undoubtedly acquainted with VICTOR as an active member of the C.N.T. It is possible, the writer understands, that THORETIO will be able to accomplish something for VICTOR.

SECTION VI - MISCELLANEOUS

ITEM 2-243: Postcard from H. SGOURDELIS--20, Kydathinaion, Athens, Greece, to VICTOR SERGE, Marseilles, France.

ITEM 2-354: Letter to SERGE from the Minister of National Education concerning the inspection of his papers dated November 5, 1936.

ITEMS 2-240, 244, 246, and 247: These items are mainly inventories of personal belongings of VICTOR SERGE such as miscellaneous articles, contents of trunk, etc.

ITEM 2-287, 286: Personal letter by VICTOR SERGE, Marseilles, December 14, 1941, concerning difficulties of obtaining an American transit visa. The writer mentions ELEANOR DEREN, care of Dr. S. D. DEREN, 102 Summit Avenue, Syracuse, New York.

ITEM 1-333, 338: Proof studies for an article, "Reply to Trotsky".

ITEM 1-689, 695: Typewritten manuscript for above.

ITEM 1-696, 697: Letter from TROTSKY to VICTOR SERGE dated March 5, 1937.

ITEM 1-705: Newspaper clippings - "Victor Serge and the Fourth International". March 13, 1939; the article disclaims any connection between SERGE and the International.

ITEM 1-733, 752: Typewritten manuscript on an article on socialism by SERGE.

ITEM 1-730, 732, 716 and 718: Reply by SERGE to an article by TROTSKY dated March 18, 1939.

ITEM 1-723, 728: Reply by SERGE TO attack on him by JEAN BOUS May 20, 1939.

ITEM 2-341: Statement issued by the American Consulate at Marseilles, France, which points out the requirements to be made for the issuance of a temporary visas to the United States.

ITEM 2-242: Handwritten letters of the requirements which must be made to receive an American passport. It is not signed.

SECTION VII - SUMMARY OF NAMES OF PERSONS WRITING TO, HEARING FROM, OR HAVING CONNECTIONS WITH VICTOR SERGE (who may be of interest to the Bureau).

ITEM 2-50, 51:
MARCEL BODY
Mrs. WILLIAM STRAUSS, 100
Home Farm
Amenia, New York

ITEM 2-85, 84:
EMERGENCY RESCUE COMMITTEE
122 East 42nd Street
New York

ITEM 2-83:
ANGELICA BALABANOFF
Hotel Park Place
50-58 West 77th Street
New York, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ITEM 2-80: ELEANORA DEREN
228 West 13th Street
New York, New York, or
102 Summit Avenue
Syracuse, New York

ITEM 2-76: GOMY (?), JULIAN ILLCA
133 West 33rd Street
New York, New York

MARTIN TEMPLE
Mexico City, via
New York

ITEM 2-58: SCHACHTMAN, MAX
55 East 11 Street
New York, New York

ITEM 2-53: J. WATERMAN, Pioneer Pullshen (?),
(Possibly Pioneer Publishers)
100 Fifth Avenue, New York City

ITEM 2-87, 86: Names and addresses of persons in Europe.

ITEM 2-85, 84: Names of persons in France.

The following are names which have appeared before in this report and are set out again for the purpose of indexing:

H. SGOURDELIS,
20, Kydathinaion (Krivitsky)
Athens, Greece

LAURA SEJOURNE
NATHALIE IVANOVA

ISABELITO MAURI (?)
130 West 57th Street
New York City
ALFRED BINGHAM
ANDRE BRETON (Received American visa)

LEO BE. (Toulouse, France)
Representative for the I.R.A.
LOUIS ACHILLE, Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Q. V. ARLO (?)

MAX EASTMAN
DASH DOUBINSKY
JULIAN GOMEZ-GORKIN (care of Martin Temple, Edison 40, Mexico City)
__________ PRIETO
__________ MODIGLIANI (Italian Refugee and anti-Fascist)
OLGA CENTER
__________ MOLINS
Mr. BOHN (BOHN'S Club in New York)
ANDRE GIDE
LEON WIRTH LEVDAVIDOVICHH
THORETIO, Director of Hespianic Confederation, New York City
__________ GRILEVICZ
__________ TALHUM
__________ BRANDL
__________ JOINT
A. PEREIRA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-8336

E. di CAVALCANTI
Mrs. M. F. ETCHE-BEHERE
Calle Tucuman
2 do, Piso B
Buenos Aires, Argentina
JEANNINE KIBALTCHICHE
MARCEAU RIVERT
EUGENE LYONS
SIDNEY HOOK
GEORGE SOKOLSKY

CHARLES WOLFF
VARIAN FRY (Not FREY)
American Aid Committee
60 Rue Grignam
Marseilles, France
VLADIMIR KIBALTCHICHE
GUSTAV REGLER
MAX EASTMAN
BERTRAM D. WOLFE
LUIBOV ROUSSAKOV KIBALTCHICHE,
alias LUIBOV ROUSSAKOV (VICTOR
KIBALTCHICHE'S wife)

Contained also among the documents found in the luggage of KIBALTCHICHE was a picture of himself as shown on the cover of one of his published books, and two other pictures of two youthful looking boys one of which may be his son VLADIMIR.

The three copies of each photograph taken of the documents in subject's luggage and the corresponding three translations are being maintained in the files of this office. Any future reference made to a particular document will be made according to Item Number and subject matter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

At Washington, D. C.:

Will contact the proper authorities of the Passport and Visa Division of the Department of State in order to secure information in their possession relative to the subject and his attempts to enter the United States, and will ascertain what is KIBALTCHICHE'S present status, according to the files of the State Department.

Will ascertain at the same Department what port of entry was designated by KIBALTCHICHE and attempt to secure information concerning his presence in the United States at any time.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At New York City:

Will await above report from the Washington Field Division in order to ascertain if subject is or has been in the United States and will thereafter conduct investigation accordingly.

-PENDING-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK
FILE NO. 65-3334

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/15/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/9/42	REPORT MADE BY LOUIS LOEBL LL:BGW
TITLE VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/4/84 BY SP-6 [illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: File of State Department reflects a number of persons in New York City endeavored to secure for subject a transit visa to Mexico which, however, was refused on the ground of subject's former connections with the Communist Party. Subject departed from Marseilles, France, in March, 1941 for Martinique, from there proceeded to Dominican Republics, and from there in August 1941 to Mexico vis Habana, Cuba. Subject and son were detained by Cuban authorities on suspicion but were subsequently released and permitted to proceed to Mexico.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent J. R. PAUL dated April 27, 1942 at New York City.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Confidential Informant, S-16, made available to Agent the visa file relating to the subject, which file reflects the following pertinent information.

During the summer and fall of 1940, VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE, known as VICTOR SERGE, a native of Belgium, a political refugee from Russia and a noted author and journalist, was the subject of extensive efforts exerted by DWIGHT and NANCY MacDONALD, 117 East 10th Street, New York City, to secure for the subject a transit certificate through the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, to entitle him to enter the United States in transit to

8-21-57
R-327
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SK McKee	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
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COPY IN FILE

RECEIVED

State Dept info remains unclassified per their letter [illegible]

7—2034

Mexico. The file shows photostatic copies of letters of endorsement written in subject's behalf to GEORGE WARREN, Chairman, President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City, by the following persons:

SIDNEY HOOK, Professor of Philosophy, New York University, Washington Square, New York City.

JOHN DEWEY, Professor Emeritus, Columbia University, New York City

FREDERICK REUSTLE, Minister, Congregational Church, 1 Van Wyck Avenue, Jamaica, New York

MARGARET MARSHALL, Literary Editor of "The Nation", 55 - 5th Avenue, New York City

WILLIAM TROY, Chairman, Literary Division, Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont

EUGENE LYONS, Editor of the "American Mercury", 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City

MEYER SHAPIRO, Department of Fine Arts and Archeology, Columbia University, New York City

JAMES T. FARRELL, 185 Lexington Avenue, New York City

MAX EASTMAN, New York City

ARTHUR PINCUS, 32 West 96th Street, New York City

The Committee refused to recommend this case to the State Department for approval on the ground that subject was a self-admitted former Communist and close associate to LENIN, who, as the result of some political disagreement with the Soviets in power, was imprisoned in Russia from 1930 to 1936 and finally banished. In fact, the Committee recommended to the State Department under date of March 11, 1941 that visa be refused to subject as an alien inadmissable under the Smith Act, having been a member of a subversive organization.

The file reflects that under date of March 25, 1941, the Board of Immigration Appeals (56067/68 - Ellis Island) had under consideration the application of DWIGHT MacDONALD for permission to be given subject to enter the United States and transship to Mexico. The Board held that subject upon arrival at the Port of New York may be permitted to transship to Mexico under safe guards in accordance with the provisions contained in the 9th Proviso of Section 3 of the Act of February 5, 1917, as amended.

The file reflects that subject resided at the Hotel Rohr at Marseilles, France, departed therefrom for Martinique on March 24, 1941 and from there to Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republics, enroute to Mexico. Under date of May 26, 1941, the State Department communicated with its foreign office at Ciudad Trujillo, suggesting that subject be advised to proceed as soon as possible to Mexico direct without coming to the United States. In reply the State Department was advised under date of June 24, and August 29, 1941, respectively, that subject without applying for a visa of any kind departed from the Dominican Republics on August 22, 1941 on a through ticket issued by the Pan American Airways to Mirida, Yucatan, Mexico by way of Santiga di Cuba.

The file finally reflects a communication dated August 29, 1941 from Habana, Cuba, advising of the detention by the Cuban authorities of VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE and his 21 year old son, VLADIMIR, upon their arrival by plane on August 22, 1941. The communication states that the detention was the result of a report that VLADIMIR had made sketches of the Dominican and Cuban coast lines over which he and his father were flying and that he had in his possession sketches of other coast lines; that, however, there having been insufficient evidence to hold them, they were released and permitted to proceed to Mexico.

The State Department files reflect no record of subject having been in the United States at any time.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

S-16 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3334

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/15/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/9/42	REPORT MADE BY LOUIS LOEBL LL:BGW
TITLE VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

File of State Department reflects a number of persons in New York City endeavored to secure for subject a transit visa to Mexico which, however, was refused on the ground of subject's former connections with the Communist Party. Subject departed from Marseilles, France, in March, 1941 for Martinique, from there proceeded to Dominican Republics, and from there in August 1941 to Mexico vis Habana, Cuba. Subject and son were detained by Cuban authorities on suspicion but were subsequently released and permitted to proceed to Mexico.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent J. R. PAUL dated April 27, 1942 at New York City.

DETAILS: **AT WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Confidential Informant, S-16, made available to Agent the visa file relating to the subject, which file reflects the following pertinent information.

During the summer and fall of 1940, VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE, known as VICTOR SERGE, a native of Belgium, a political refugee from Russia and a noted author and journalist, was the subject of extensive efforts exerted by DWIGHT and NANCY MacDONALD, 117 East 10th Street, New York City, to secure for the subject a transit certificate through the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, to entitle him to enter the United States in transit to

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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DATE 6/4/84 BY Sp-1 GSK/JMF

7—2034

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-8336 MFB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	7/8/42	7/1/42	J. R. PAUL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
VICTOR LVOVITCH-KIBALTCHICHE, with aliases, Victor Napoleon Kibaltchiche, Victor Napoleon Lvovitch, Victor Kibaltchiche, Victor Serge	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: File reviewed. No indication that subject has been in the United States.

- C -

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent J. R. Paul dated at New York, New York, April 27, 1942
Report of Special Agent Louis Loebl dated at Washington, D. C., May 15, 1942.

DETAILS: A review of instant file fails to indicate the subject is or ever has been within the confines of the United States. Reference report of Special Agent Louis Loebl reflects that the State Department files do not indicate KIBALTCHICHE has ever been in the United States.

There being no further leads outstanding this case is being closed upon the authority of the Special Agent in Charge, subject to reopening if it is ascertained that subject has entered this country.

- C L O S E D -

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
ESPIONAGE SECTION
RECEIVED

#240377

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/4/84 BY SP-1 [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: P. E. Foxworth SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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[illegible]	36676	12

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59 JUL 27 1942

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-8336 MFB

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 7/8/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/1/42	REPORT MADE BY J. R. PAUL
TITLE VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, with aliases, Victor Napoleon Kibaltchiche, Victor Napoleon Lvovitch, Victor Kibaltchiche, Victor Serge			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: File reviewed. No indication that subject has been in the United States.

- C -

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent J. R. Paul dated at New York, New York, April 27, 1942
Report of Special Agent Louis Loebl dated at Washington, D. C., May 15, 1942.

DETAILS: A review of instant file fails to indicate the subject is or ever has been within the confines of the United States. Reference report of Special Agent Louis Loebl reflects that the State Department files do not indicate KIBALTCHICHE has ever been in the United States.

There being no further leads outstanding this case is being closed upon the authority of the Special Agent in Charge, subject to reopening if it is ascertained that subject has entered this country.

- CLOSED - #240,377

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DATE 6/4/84 BY SP-16SK/BMC

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

RJL:RAF
40-37697-
100-36676

September 1, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/14/8 BY SP-165K/VA
4/20/81

MR. LADD

Re: ELEANORA DEREN, with aliases, et al
Internal Security - R

The following information has been brought to my attention by Special Agent R. J. Lally of this Section.

The Albany Office is presently conducting an internal security investigation of Eleanora Deren, with aliases, in connection with her Communistic activities. The file on this subject reflects that efforts are being made by that office to ascertain her present whereabouts. An application has been submitted to the Bureau from the State Department of one Alexander Hackenschmied for an immigration visa. Hackenschmied's application states that he is presently married to Eleanora Deren, and lists their address as 2326 Stanley Hills Drive, Los Angeles, California. (Bureau File No. 40-37697)

Solomon David Deren, the father of Eleanora Deren, who is also a subject of the internal security investigation, is one of Hackenschmied's visa sponsors. The Form submitted by Hackenschmied states that Eleanora Deren was divorced in 1938 from Gregory Bardacke. Bardacke is also a subject in the internal security case. From this it would appear certain that Eleanora Deren, the wife of Hackenschmied, is identical with Eleanora Deren, subject of the security investigation.

For the assistance of the Internal Security Section, there is attached a copy of a memorandum prepared in this Section showing Eleanora Deren's connection with Victor Lvovitch Kibaltchiche, (Bureau File No. 100-36676) who appears to be quite clearly a Trotskyite agent and also on the Executive List of the Communist International.

SE 100-36676-13

RECOMMENDED ACTION: It is suggested that this information be furnished to the Los Angeles and Albany Offices for their assistance in connection with the investigation of these individuals.

Respectfully,

RECORDED
EX - 24

FIL

S. S. Alden

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Attachment
124

ORIGINAL FILE IN

COPY BK 6/29/43

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PLACE: Mexico, D. F.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

DATE: 4/22/43

Conf. Inft.

TITLE:

VICTOR SERGE; JULIAN GORKIN; GUSTAV REGLER; FRANCISCO ZAMORA; MARCEAU PIVERT

CHARACTER:

MEXICO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES -

SYNOPSIS:

VICTOR SERGE, JULIAN GORKIN, GUSTAV REGLER, FRANCISCO ZAMORA, are alleged to be the directors of the Trotzkyite movement that sends literature and correspondence to Canadian Separatists. Meetings are held at Guanjuato #219 and at Pasaje Iturbide #18. ~~(c)~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 9-9-92~~

COMMENTS: Information contained herein was submitted by [redacted] ~~(c)~~

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

RECORDED

100-36676-13X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 30 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STATUS: - P -

REFERENCE: Bureau letters dated 10-22-42, 11/5/42, 1/15/43, captioned, "Alleged Connection between Mexican Trotzkyites and Canadian Separatists.

Made Available to:

(x) Embassy (Consulate)
(x) M. A.
(x) N. A.
(x) Other [redacted] ~~(c)~~

Copies:

5 Bureau
1 M. A.
1 Mexico, D. F.
1 Embassy
1 N. A.

820

~~#240377~~ 1-10-91 Mch 6mc
~~Classified by 8123 SP-1CSK/DHF~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 85-1524
6/27/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VICTOR SERGE; JULIAN GORKIN; GUSTAV REGLER; April 22, 1943
FRANCISCO ZAMORA; MARCEAU PIVERT
MEXICO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - C

DETAILS:

It has been learned that the directors of the Trotzkyite group which are trying to incite a separatist movement in Canada are the following: VICTOR SERGE, JULIAN GORKIN, GUSTAV REGLER, and FRANCISCO ZAMORA. Informant has this to say of each of these persons:

VICTOR SERGE - He originally was from Russia but is now a naturalized Mexican. He lives at Victoria 106, Dpto. 10, Mexico, D. F. He has been affiliated to the IV International since the arrival of TROTZKY in Mexico. He frequently calls on Mrs. TROTZKY. He is believed to be the director of this TROTZKYITE group. ~~(U)(C)~~

JULIAN GORKIN - Informant states that this is an assumed name, inasmuch as GORKIN is a Catalonian. GORKIN lives with VICTOR SERGE, at which place meetings of this small TROTZKYITE nucleus are held. GORKIN entered Mexico as a refugee. During the Spanish revolution in Spain he was prosecuted under the charge of being the most active member of the P.O.U.M., a TROTZKYITE organization. He was charged with being a 5th columnist. ~~(c)~~

GUSTAV REGLER - He is a German well known in Mexico for his affiliation to the IV International. REGLER is a frequent caller at the home of SERGE and GORKIN. Not much of his true efforts are known in this group, but the theory is that he obtains money from Jewish associates in Mexico City as well as from Mrs. TROTZKY. ~~(c)~~

FRANCISCO ZAMORA - He is a Nicaraguan writer who is now a naturalized Mexican citizen. He lives at José Maria Iglesias #29. He writes for the Mexico City newspaper "El Universal." He has a column on the editorial page known as "Por el Ojo de la Llave." ZAMORA makes no secret of the fact that he is an affiliate of the IV International. He has been known to travel throughout the U. S. on frequent occasions. ~~(c)~~

It has been observed that this same group holds its meetings at Guanajuato #219 and at Pasaje Iturbide #18 (Bolivar #23.) At this latter address they prepare the publication known as "Quetzal" which is definitely a TROTZKYITE organ. The owners of this latter place are listed as VICTOR SERGE and a Frenchman by the name of MARCEAU PIVERT. Informant states that PIVERT is a member of this TROTZKYITE group but is not as active as the others. ~~(c)~~

- 1 A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Literature and correspondence is sent by this group to Canada. The purpose of this literature and propaganda is to incite a Separatist movement against England through the French Canadians who are now brewing a "defeatiste" movement. ~~(C)~~

- PENDING -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

[illegible] will obtain and forward to the Bureau samples of the correspondence and propaganda being sent by the TROTZKYITES to Canadian Separatists. ~~C~~

Will ascertain the means whereby they are forwarding this information from Mexico to Canada. ~~C~~

Will ascertain the whereabouts and activities of MAX EASTMAN. ~~C~~ (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY BK 6/29/43

NNB:FOS
T. 5/25/43

~~100-103853-4~~
100-36676-13X

RECORDED
Date:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1-10-91 80-1524
4/27/84
8123 MCH Gun
~~Classified by~~ SP-16SK/JHF
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ ~~#249,377~~

To: Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Alleged Connection between the Mexican Trotzkyites and French-Canadian Separatist Group

Reference is made to our letter of November 14, 1942 captioned as above. For your further information in this matter, there follows information furnished by a reliable and confidential source.

It has been reported that the directors of the Mexican Trotzkyite group, which is trying to incite a Separatist movement in Canada, are the following: Victor Serge, Julian Gorkin, Gustav Regler, and Francisco Zamora. (u)

Serge came to Mexico from Russia, and is a naturalized Mexican citizen. He resides at Victoria 104, Dpto. 15, Mexico, D. F. Serge has been affiliated with the Fourth International ever since Trotzky first arrived in Mexico. He frequently calls on Leon Trotzky's widow, and is believed to be the head of this Trotzky group.

Gorkin is a Catalonian, and it is known that his surname is an assumed one. He lives with Serge, at whose residence meetings of this small Trotzkyite nucleus are held. Gorkin entered Mexico as a refugee. During the Spanish Revolution he was prosecuted and charged with being the most active member of the P.O.U.M., a Trotzkyite organization.

Regler, who came to Mexico from Germany, is well known for his affiliation with the Fourth International. He is a frequent visitor at the residence of Serge and Gorkin. It is said that he obtains money for the organization from Jewish a[illegible] City as well as from Mrs. Trotzky.

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 9-9-92~~

Zamora is a Nicaraguan writer who is now a naturalized Mexican citizen. He is employed by the Mexico, D. F. newspaper "El Universal," for which he conducts a column on the editorial page known as "Por el Ojo de la Llave." Zamora resides at Jose Maria Iglesias No. 29, Mexico, D. F. He makes no secret of the fact that he is an affiliate of the Fourth International. It has been reported that this small group holds,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 3 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

56 JUL 7 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

frequent meetings at Guanajuato No. 219 and at Pasaje Iturbide No. 18, Mexico, D. F. At the latter address they prepared a publication known as "Quetzal," a Trotzkyite organ. The owners of this address are listed as Serge and a Frenchman by the name of Marceau Pivert. Although the latter individual is known to be a Trotzkyite, it is said that he is not as active as the other individuals listed in this memorandum.

It is stated that literature and correspondence is sent by this Trotzkyite nucleus to Canada for the purpose of inciting a Separatist movement in Canada through the French Canadians.

In the event further information is received concerning the captioned matter, you will be promptly advised.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY BK 6/29/43

PLACE:	DATE:	REPORTED BY:
Mexico, D. F.	6/17/43	Conf. Inft. S.I.S. #364

TITLE:

VICTOR SERGE; JULIAN GORKIN; GUSTAV REGLER; FRANCISCO ZAMORA; MARCEAU PIVERT

CHARACTER:

MEXICO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES-R

SYNOPSIS:

MAX EASTMAN reported no longer in Mexico. Investigation negative as to his activities.

FOIA (b) (7) - (D)

COMMENTS: [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. (Deleted from distributed copies)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/12/84 BY SP-1 GSK/OHC

STATUS: - P -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter, not captioned, dated 11/5/42
Mexico, D. F. report dated 4/22/43

Made Available to:	Copies:
(x) Embassy (Consulate)	5 BUREAU
(x) M.A.	1 Embassy
(x) N.A.	1 MA
( ) Other ____________	1 NA
	2 Mexico City

819

RECORDED

100-36676-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2[illegible] 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-103873-5

4

77 JUL 8 1943

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

At Mexico, D. F.

Will obtain and forward to the Bureau samples of the correspondence and propaganda being sent by the Trotskyites to Canadian Separatists.

Will ascertain the means whereby they are forwarding this information from Mexico to Canada.

Re: VICTOR SERGE; JULIAN GORKIN; GUSTAV REGLER; FRANCISCO ZAMORA; MARCEAU PIVERT.

6-17-43

MEXICO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - R.

Details: Information has been obtained by [redacted] from MARCEAU PIVERT, that MAX EASTMAN, a Trotskyite, who was reported to be in Mexico, is no longer here.

This information is believed reliable inasmuch as MARCEAU PIVERT is himself a Trotskyite and is very familiar with such activities in this region.

Additional investigation performed by [redacted] failed to reveal any information relative to the activities of EASTMAN while he was in Mexico.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

- PENDING -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/12/84 BY SP-1 GSK/bms

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

RECORD NO. SA 153916

Mail No. Sea (S). Air (A). Land (L). A M Registered No. 125 Serial No. 5967 Page 1 of 3 pages.

FROM: VICTOR SERGE c/o EDICIONES QUETZAL PASAJE ITURBIDE 18 MEXICO, D. F. LIST: B 7000, 864	TO: MRS. NANCY MacDONALD 117 EAST 10 STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. LIST: NONE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-165[illegible]
ON 6/1/8[illegible] Per NARS memo dtd 11/14/77

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): APRIL 2, 1943	To be photographed: NO	To whom photograph is to be sent:	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION: Held (H). Released (R). R Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS). Or sent with comment to:
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	REGISTRY	3	12451	A/12297	APRIL 5, 1943	GP 4/7/43

COMMENT

AD-R Mr. Alden
AG
BEW Mr. Carson 6-
BF
BR Mr. Cunningham
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CAA Mr. Fitch 1-
CAN
CCC Laboratory
CIAA
COI Mr. Little
COM Mr. Murray
CPC
DL Mr. Pennington
ED
FBI Mr. Strickland
FCC
FR Mr. Timm
FSA Mr. Welch
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4/12.

RESIDENT OF MEXICO CLAIMS STALINIST COMMUNISTS SMASH "EHRLICH AND ALTER" DEMONSTRATION IN MEXICO

Writer states that on the night of Apr. 1st, his group had a lively meeting which terminated in a moral victory over "dangerous hooligans." Writer, with Jacob Abrams (an old friend of Debs and director of a Mexico City Jewish leftist daily) spent some time blocked without arms in a blind hole (Quoting translation) "while Stalinists sacked the club and a few bloodied comrades fought against them." Writer continues that his group came little short of being torn to pieces; that Gorkin, (G 7000) and Gironella were seriously wounded but not dangerously so. Writer's group was commemorating Ehrlich and Alter.

Writer continues that one of the assailants made a rather curious remark to Laurette, who arrived in the midst of the fray, saying that the "Jew Gorkin" was inside, others were saying in the street that it was a "German" meeting.

Writer states that the PC (Examiner: Communist Party) had recruited and organized a true mob with quite a few young toughs (Voyous) and a few drunk muscle men (Assommeurs). The police arrived in time to prevent any deaths. Writer comments that Vlady was very cool and courageous. It was known in town previously that the Communists would attempt to prevent by force the Ehrlich and Alter meeting.

Writer's enclosed account of the (Quoting translation) "Bloody Communist Agression in Mexico City" is dated Apr. 2, 1943, and appears to be written as a news story.

The Ibero-Mexican Cultural Center of Spanish refugees organized an invitational meeting to commemorate the deaths of Carlos Tresca, Victor Alter and Heinrich Ehrlich. The speakers ~~were to be Maldonado (CNT)~~, Jacob Abrams (Jewish Socialists), Julian Gorkin, Paul Chevalier and Victor Serge (B 7000, 864) for the European socialists.

At 8 o'clock, a band of approximately 200 communists attacked the building, broke down an iron door, burst into the room in search of the speakers, in order to beat them. The major portion of the bar, billiard parlor and the club were wrecked. The assailants destroyed books from the library and paintings on the walls. Several revolver shots went through the windows, as the mob was armed with revolvers, knives, clubs and broken furniture.

Form OC-8(a)
(2d Rev. 10-20-42)

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BYRON PRICE,
Director.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE o16—28125-2

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Sev. 15

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

RECORD No. SA 153916

Mail No.

Sea (S).
Air (A).
Land (L).

Registered No.

Serial No.

Page 2 of 3 pages.

FROM:

LIST:

TO:

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ON 6/1/84
per NARS memo dtd
11/14/77

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The mob appeared to have been recruited from the streets, were probably paid, and were lead by party militants crying "Germans! Enemies of Mexico!" Julian Gorkin and Enrique Gironella, formerly a professor at Barcelona, subsequently editor of "Batalla" were wounded; one of the mob was hospitalized, while there were some thirty slightly wounded.

During the fight, "militant communists" telephoned the newspapers that some laborers had just prevented a fascist meeting which had begun with cries of "Viva Hitler, Franco, and Mussolini!" This was told the police who arrested 93 attackers, 13 of whom were convicted of aggression, attempted murder, breaking furniture, etc., and imprisoned among them a normal school professor, member of the Communist Party.

After the intervention of the police, the meeting was held with approximately 300 present from the Jewish colony, the European socialist emigration and sympathetic Mexican groups. The scheduled addresses were given; Licenciado Madero, grandson of Francisco Madero spoke in memory of Tresca, Ehrlich and Alter and to associate himself with socialist and labor protests raised in the U. S. on this subject. (Quoting translation) "The honoring of Carlo Tresca does not permit any specific accusation, but the Ehrlich and Alter case provoked the most indignant protests against the totalitarianism which assassinated them -- along with other defenders of freedom of opinion." All of the speakers stressed their admiration for the Red Army and the Russian people (Quoting Translation) "which the crimes of despotism knife in the back."

The attitude of the Mexican officials was strictly formal (D'Une Correction Absolue).

The Communists, April 2, made a great effort to influence the press but the attack was patently criminal. "El Popular," the Communist daily newspaper, gave an entirely untrue version in 15 lines, attempting to minimize the gravity of the program, which was a deliberate attempt at collective murder.

Some three weeks previously, Leo Katz and Zuckerman (Lambert) interrupted, with violence, a Bund meeting of the Mexican Israelite Center in mourning for Ehrlich and Alter shouting (Quoting translation) "Death to the nazi spies!"

Form OC-8(a)
(20-42)

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BYRON PRICE,
Director

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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RECORD No. SA 153916

Mail No. Sea (S). Air (A). Land (L).

Registered No.

Serial No.

Page 3 of 3 pages

FROM:

LIST:

TO:

per NARS memo dtd 11/14/77

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-16SK/bmf
ON 6/2/89

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INT
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MC
MEW
MID
ONI
RFC
SC
SD
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WPB

Examiner's Note: Writer and Julian Gorkin have written anti-Stalinist articles. Debs mentioned is possibly the deceased U. S. labor leader, Eugene V. Debs. Carlo Tresca, editor of the New York Italian newspaper "Il Martello" was assassinated Jan. 12, 1943.

Victor Alter and Heinrich Ehrlich are said to be Polish socialists, executed in Russia shortly after proposing a Jewish International Committee to fight Nazism. Maldonado is probably Emilio Maldonado (Gs 4601), apparently administrator of "Solidaridad Obrera," connected with the Confederacion Nacional De Trabajadores De Espana and possibly with the Federacion Iberica Anarquista De Solidaridad Americana.

Under separate cover in the same mail, writer sends to Sr. D. MacDonald, at 117 East 10th Street, New York, N. Y., two clippings describing the incident in question: one, entitled "Investigaciones Por El Incidente Del Centro Ibero-Americano" from "El Popular," April 3, 1942, and the other "10 Consignados Por El Escandolo En El Centro Ibero Americano" from La Prensa, April 3, 1943.

Enclosures: None

CAK
A/AC 12184
4/6/43

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(2d Rev. 10-20-42)

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In Reply Please Refer to File No. 5-11-4

PLACE:	DATE:	REPORTED BY:
Mexico, D. F.	December 14, 1943	SIS 239 CONF. INFT. S. I. S. #

TITLE:	CHARACTER:
VICTOR SERGE; JULIAN GORKIN; GUSTAV REGLER; FRANCISCO ZAMORA; MARCEAU PIVERT.	MEXICO - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - R

SYNOPSIS:

Efforts to obtain alleged correspondence and propaganda being sent by Trotskyites in Mexico to Canadian Separatists resulted negatively. (X) u

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/27/84 BY Sp-1 GSK/JHF

Classified by ~~Sp-1GSK/JHF~~
Declassify ~~on: OADR~~
6/27/84

ENTS: Source A is SIS 262.
Source B is [redacted]

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

- CLOSED -

NCE: Report of SIS 364 dated 6-17-43 at Mexico, D. F. 100-36676-14
Report of SIS 239 dated 4-22-43 at Mexico, D. F.

vailable to:	Copies: 793	100--6676-16 EX-30
ssy	5 - Bureau RECORDED	
	2 - Mexico, D. F.	~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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VICTOR SERGE;
JULIAN GORKIN;
GUSTAV REGLER;
FRANCISCO ZAMORA;
MARCEAU PIVERT.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mexico, D. F.

Source A advised that efforts to ascertain the methods by which subjects herein, who are Trotskyites, communicate by mail with Canadians and the addresses to which they may be sending alleged propaganda to Canada, resulted negatively. (X)

Efforts on the part of Source B to ascertain the same information has also resulted negatively.

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2-16-44

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DEFENSE COMMAND,
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

Carson
~~Strickland~~
~~McIntire~~

Fort Sam Houston, Texas,
4 February 1944

(G-2) 5940 General.

SUBJECT: Politics, United States Publication.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

1. In a letter dated 3 January 1944 addressed to Dwight MACDONALD, care of Politics, 45 Astor Place, NEW YORK CITY, V. PODEREVSKI, alias of Victor SERGE, Hermosillo 19, Dep. 5, MEXICO CITY, acknowledges receipt of addressee's air mail letter of 9 December. Pleased with the prospectus of Politics, writer requests that addressee send a dozen copies to Bartolome COSTA, Ediciones Quetzal, Pasaje Iturbide 18, MEXICO CITY. Writer states he and COSTA will try to organize a small, regular circulation, which he believes will probably reach 25 copies.

2. SERGE, novelist, journalist, and reportedly a Trotzkyite leader, submits the following information for publication in Politics:

a. Writer states he occupied a cell in the Prison Interieure, MOSCOW, Russia, early in 1933, with the ex-chief of the cabinet of Rykov, one WESTEROV, first name unknown, who was later shot.

b. Writer advises that Emelian YAROSLAVSKI, a former Bolshevik, died in Russia in December 1943. He states that YAROSLAVSKI, a convict, was deported to Siberia, but he escaped and organized the Worker's Red-Guards (Gardes-Rouges Ouvrieres) in October 1917. YAROSLAVSKI was made Party Historian of this organization, but he was later accused of Trotzkyism and his "History" was removed from the libraries. Writer states that the Central Committee accused YAROSLAVSKI of directing the anti-religious movement, the Society of Atheists (Societe Des Athees), and its publication, Bezbojnik, the God-Less (Le Sans-Diou). He states that the German invasion forced the Russian Government to seek a reconciliation with the followers of YAROSLAVSKI although their anti-religious publications are still suppressed.

INDEXED 100-36626-17
NOT RECORDED
FEB 26 1944

c. Writer states that in May 1943, a group of socialist refugees, composed of almost every nationality in Europe, and some militant Mexicans adopted the platform of a common movement, essentially defined by the words "Socialism and Liberty." He adds that members were received from Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay. Writer advises that this group began the publication of El Mundo in June 1943, under the direction of Professor Enrique GIRONELLA of BARCELONA, Spain. The following persons were listed as contributors to El Mundo: R. ROCKER; Jose RIERA; Victor SERGE; Pierre MEUNIER; Julian GORKIN, Spanish labor leader, author, and anti-Stalinist;

8 MAR 7 1944

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- 1 -

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Form OC-8A
(3d Rev. 2-15-43)

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RECORD No. 88132
Page of pages.

Mr. Carey
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Little
Mr. Strickland
Mr. Timm
Mr. Welch

FROM:
~~V. PODEREWSKI,~~
HERMOSILLO 19, DEP. 5,
MEXICO, D.F.
SIGNATURE- VICTOR SERGE,

File

LIST: 1ST: NONE (SEE NOTE, PARA. 1)
2ND: B-7000, 864

TO:
MR. S.M. LEVITAS,
THE NEW LEADER,
7 EAST 15 STREET,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

LIST: NONE

Date of communication NONE	Date of postmark MARCH 16, 1944	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No. 2268
Language FRENCH	Previously censored by NONE	Station distribution ~~DECLASSIFIED BY~~ SP-16SK ~~ON~~ 6/7/84 per Ware DR		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R memo dtd 11/14/77 C RS Sent with comment to—	
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REG.	2	36331	A/ 36064	36431	MAR. 20, 1944	3/21/44

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2-SD
3-OSS
2-OWI
1-BIS
1-IRB
~~1-FBI~~
6-MID
1-ONI
3-IC
1-IC(n)

46 F.B.I. WATCHLIST

COMMENT

RUSSIAN AUTHOR IN MEXICO DISCUSSES EUROPEAN POLITICAL EMIGRATIONS TO MEXICO

In the enclosed typewritten discussion titled Political Emigrations To Mexico writer states that he has traced, in a previous discussion, the Spanish Refugee Emigration into Mexican territory, but there are other European refugees who, for different reasons, failed to obtain the U.S. visa.

Writer acknowledges the gratitude due to Mexico, which, during the collapse of the European democracies, was the most liberal country, and the most helpful, with regard to the uncompromising anti-Fascists, and states that politicians of the liberal bourgeoisie have found the doors of the two Americas wide open. Writer includes, among these political refugees, socialists, revolutionists, the opposers of communism (Anti-Stalinian) and the totalitarian communists; also, the national colonies of countries subjugated by Nazism, and a number of Jewish laborers from Poland and Russia, established for a long time in Mexico, among which is the Bund. Writer states that the Bund is in the minority in Jewish collectivity, although Jacobo Abrams, fighting companion of Eugene Debbs, directs a leftist Jewish Daily.

Writer states (Quoting Translation):
"The Italian emigration is divided into two organizations: The Mazzini League (La Ligue Mazzini), republican and socialist, and the Garibaldi Alliance, (Ex: SWI/88(p), Bs 4600), (Francisco Frola (Ex: SWI/88 (p) Bsnf 4600)), directed by the communists, which seeks and obtains the aid of manufacturers and some merchants, yesterday, still Fascists. The German speaking emigration is divided in the same manner. A Socialist Association of German language, a little group of the [illegible] (Ex: Socialist Arbeiter Partei), and an Austrian Socialist group, maintain their spiritual independence, but they are weak groups, especially in the material sense of the word. The German PC., (Ex.: Communist Party) on the other hand, has at its command large resources, qualified staffs, a vast network of organizations, a press, and funds aid, at the same time, among the Germans who fear the defeat of Nazism, and among the Mexican communists, with Lombardo Toledano (Ex.: Ban-7000, 4600, 635, 547, 111), and the daily El Popular. The communist intellectuals at the Worker's University (Ludwig Renn (Ex.: SWI/88 (p), Bjsvnw 4600, 7000), Simon (Ex.: SWI/88 (p), Bjnsw 4600, 7000), Bruno Frei (Ex: SWI/88, (p), Bs, 4600, 7000, 900), Alex. Abusch (Ex.: SWI/88, (p), Bns 4600, 7000, See Note, Para. 6), Alemania Libre (Ex.: SWI/88 (p) Bs 4600, 7000, 7900) is probably the directing center of this movement for all of Latin-America. Their acknowledged leader is the ex-officer 'Ludwig Renn', formerly Baron Veith Von Golssenau who belonged until 1925 to the military - reactionary groups of Germany. Renn is seconded by Bodo Uhse (Ex.: SWI/84 (p), Ban, 4600) (Nazi official until 1930) Andre Simon

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FROM:

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COMMENT

(Ex.: SWI/68, (p), Bjnsw, 4600, 7000) (Otto Katz (Ex.: SWI/88 (p), Bjnsw 4600, 7900)), Anna Seghers (Ex: ***Bx 7000, 7700) and her husband Ladzlo Radvanyi (Ex.: SWI/88, (p), Bns 4600), Dr. Leo Zuckermann (Ex: SWI/68 (p), Bjs 4600, 7000, 900, 7900 See Note, Para. 4) (Leo Lambert (Ex: See Note, Para. 4)) and numerous other collaborators of the Comintern. These same staffs, with various changes of names and nationalities, inspire numerous committees of 'Free Movements': Czechoslovakia Libre with Andre Simon (Katz) and Egon-Erwin Kisch (Ex: SWI/88 (p), Bjns 4600, 7900); Yugoslavia Libre with Dragutin Fodor (Theodor Balk in the Germ movement); Austria Libre with Bruno Frei; Hungaria Libre (Ex.: Y 7900) with Lass Rafvanyi.

"Mexico having granted refuge, more than a year ago, to several hundreds of Polis refugees of whom a great many were interned in URSS, and who now form an importa agricultural colony, there is no Polonia Libre; but a great weekly, La Epoca, directed by M. Halamski translated again recently the aspiration of the Moscovite Committee of Wanda Wassilevska.

"A French colony established in this country for several generations, very wealthy and very reactionary, supports the Delegation For The Committee Of National Libera tion to which Mexico has accorded the status of government. But the leftist French emigration is numerically insignificant. It comprises ... the able ethnographer Paul Rivet, director of the Museum de L'Homme in Paris, who was, at 65, one of the principal organizers of the resistance to the Nazi occupation; Marceau Pivert, the surrealist poet Bensamin Pereti the author Jean Malaquais of Polish origin. The novelist Jules Romains (Ex.: G 7237) belongs to the right of last year's liberalism; Simone Tery, journalist, represents the communist influence. The weekly France Libre, official organ of fighting France, publishes in abundance the documents of propaganda emanating from Moscow. Some French De Gaulle maintain the skeleton of organization of the International Democratic Alliance, fostered by the communists.

"The FOARE (Ex.: Federacion De Los Organismos De Ayuda A Los Refugiados Europeos presided over by Prof. Mancisidor, (Ex.: See Note, Para. 5), of the Mexican PC, and directed by well-known communist agents, as Leo Lambert (Zuckermann) and Gertrude Duby, constitute a sort of Red Aid whose material influence is certainly important; it is duplicated by a 'Federation of Antinazi Residents in Mexico', (Ex.: Federation Des Residents Antinazis De Mexico),....

"The Russian socialist emigration is formed of only a few people; the widow of Trotsky, Nathalie Sedova, the widow of Andres Nin, assassinated by the Guepeou in Barcelona, and the author of these lines. The old counterrevolutionary Russi

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RECORD No. SA-204837
Page 3 of 3 pages.

FROM:

TO:

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COMMENT

emigration has in a great measure rallied to the Society Des Amis De L'Urss.

"A complete enumeration of the communist organizations, open and camouflaged, would require pages.... The Club Henri Heine is the 'cultural' source of it; the old communist deputy to the Reichstag, collaborator of 'El Popular' and of Alemania Libre, Paul Merker (Ex: SWI/88, (p), Binswv 4600) endeavors to set on foot a 'Syndical Delegation', German or European.... These groups and these people lavish communiques on the daily papers, banquets, conferences, the press without obtaining more...than a political inflation more clamorous than actual.

"....the anti-totalitarian socialists are destitute of means .... But they have given signs of intellectual vitality and courage.... They are unceasingly exposed to systematic calumny, to the most fantastic denunciations and to physical attac I know something of them.

"This picture will be incomplete if I fail to mention the richest political emigration in Mexico, freshly rallied to democracy after having opened the doors of the country to Nazism, promulgated anti-semitic laws and rudely repressed, for their own advantage, the labor and peasant movement: the ex-king Carol Of Roumania (Ex.: Gs 4601, 4827), who has not yet succeeded in constituting a Roumania Libre movement."

EXAMINER'S NOTE: (1) Writer, Victor Serge, appears to be the same as V. Poderen and he has also communicated previously with addressee, using the return addres L. Sejourne, Hermosillo 19, Dep. 5, Mexico, D.F. (SA-FIN-4347).

(2) Writer has submitted various items of information to addressee, relative to Stalin's Plan for Germany, (SA-201476), the effect of Petroleum blockade on Spai (SA-200127), and the Spanish Committee Of Liberation. (SA-199833)

(3) On February 29, 1944, writer submitted to addressee information concerning Spanish Emigration To Mexico, advising addressee that he would write concerning the other emigrations at a later date. (SA-203243)

(4) Dr. Leo Zuckerman appears to be the same as Leo Lambert.

(5) There is a Jose Mancisidor, (Gn 4601, 41), Artes 50, Dept. 4, Mexico, D.F.

(6) Alex. Abusch appears to be the same as Alexander Abusch (Fritz Reinhard) (SWI/88 (p), Bns 4600, 7000) Apartado 10214, Mexico, D.F.

ENCLOSURES: 1
1 Article

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be pre formation must be confided only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distri the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship. BYR

16—28125-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EVIDENCE EVIDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/1/84 BY SP-1GSK/JHP
210,375

EVIDENCE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ENCLOSURE

100-366796-19

SA-206364

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

RECORD No.
Page 1 of 3 pages.

FROM: V. PODEREVSKI,
HERMOSILLO 19, DEP. 5,
MEXICO, D. F.
SIGNATURE: VICTOR SERGE

LIST: FIRST: NONE (SEE NOTE, PARA. 1)
SECOND: G 7000

TO: MRS. S. M. LEVITAS,
THE NEW LEADER,
7 EAST 15 STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIST: NONE

Sp-1 GSK' JHF
6/11/84
per NARS
11/14/77

Date of communication APRIL 10, 1944	Date of postmark APRIL 10, 1944	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Registe... 130	Serial No. 12...

Language FRENCH	Previously censored by NONE	Station distribution DR
Previous relevant records SA-FIN-4347-R SA-204837-R SA-203243-R	For interoffice use	

To be photographed NO	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent

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Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date
REG.	2	36331	A/36064	36431	APRIL 13, 1944	BLH: 4/15/44

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use only

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3-1E
1-1E
1-FBI
6-111ND
3055
2001
3SD
1-SE
1-CAA-145
1-ICRN
38

COMMENT

I. RUSSIAN AUTHOR IN MEXICO COMMENTS ON MANEUVERS OF COMINTERN IN MEXICO

II. REPORTS FORMER SPANISH SOCIALIST LEADER IN CONCENTRATION CAMP IN GERMANY

I. Russian Author In Mexico Comments On Maneuvers of Comintern In Mexico

Writer states that he is enclosing some information on the maneuvers of the Comintern, and adds that addressee can use the notes as he likes, either with or without writer's signature.

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"Other parallel maneuvers will be followed in the same medium, whose significance it is most difficult to discern. A scission has just occurred in the Mexican PC; its best known intellectuals have left it, but is notable that the seceders live in strict obedience to Moscow and retain the confidence of the secret direction of the movement: we get the impression of a scission organized and willed from on high. The Spanish PC has just ejected the former Minister Jesus Hernandez, (Ex.: See Note, Para. 4), recently arrived from Russia by way of Seattle; the Italian PC (or Spanish, or both) has announced the exclusion of Vidali-Contreras-Sarmienti (Ex.: See Note, Para. 5), former officer of the International Brigade of Spain and known as one of the executive of the trusted men of the GUEPEOU. The exclusion of Margarita Nelken,

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SA-206864

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

Record No.
Page 2 of 3 pages.

FROM:

LIST:

TO:

LIST:

[illegible] NARS [illegible] 11/11/97

Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.

Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use		
	To be photographed / Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	

Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date

DR use only

COMMENT

(Ex.: ***Sx 7000, 7700, 7900), is already old news. In these different cases, a true exclusion is impossible, since it is a question of persons bound for a long time to the international machinery, very well informed, obligated at heart, and for whom neither ideology nor the immediate policy have any importance. More probably it is a question of official exclusions whose object is to facilitate the interests of new activities or preserve them from the consequences of a coming political shift. In case the policy of the dissolved Comintern and of the Neo-Komintern, represented by Alemania Libre (Ex.: SWI/88 (p) Bs 4600, 7000, 7900), Yugoslavia Libre, Polonia Libre, Austria Libre, etc., undergoes some abrupt changes, it will be useful for a certain number of trusted men not to be associated openly with it and to be able to say: 'We are excluded, we have no responsibility for all this...'"

II. Reports Former Spanish Socialist Leader In Concentration Camp In Germany

In a postscript to letter of transmittal, writer states that he is adding some important and sure information about Largo Caballero, and requests that addressee communicate it to the Jewish Labor Committee (B 7000, 7564). Writer states that the Spanish Socialists will write to this committee.

Enclosed information states (quoting translation):

"I learn from a sure source that the former president of the Committee of the Spanish Republic and leader of the Spanish Socialist Party, Francisco Largo Caballero, turned over to [illegible] the Third Reich by Vichy, is in the Concentration Camp of Oranienburg, Germany, with one of his daughters. A message from the grand old militant has reached his friends; he asks that we forward to him (by the International Red Cross?) some food, clothes and medicine. In view of his great age and his state of health some immediate aid is indispensable. Will it not be possible to raise the question of an exchange of civilian prisoners in the case of Largo Caballero?"

Writer also states that he hopes to have more information for addressee soon about Mr. Dolivet (See Note, Para. 6). Writer adds that Mr. Dolivet was, in the epoch of the popular French Front, a fellow-traveller enjoying full confidence of his inspirators or chiefs—and seems not to have changed his line since.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: (1) Writer, Victor Serge, appears to be the same as V. Poderevski, and he has also corresponded previously, using the return address L. Sejourne, Hermosillo 19, Dep. 5, Mexico, D. F. (SA-FIN-4347).

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information may be supplied only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or [illegible] legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship. BYRON PRICE

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

SA-206864
Record No.
Page 3 of 3 pages.

FROM:	TO: 6/1/94 SP-16SK/SH per NARS memo
LIST:	LIST:

Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No. 8kh 11/14/97	Register No.	Serial No.
Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—	
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use				
	To be photographed	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent		

Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date

DR use only

COMMENT

(2) On March 16, 1944, writer submitted information to addressee concerning European Political Emigrations to Mexico, and discussing the leaders of the various Free movements in Mexico. (SA-204837)

(3) On February 29, 1944, writer also discussed with addressee the Spanish emigration to Mexico, stating that the Socialist Party in Spain is influenced greatly by Largo Caballero, influential in the General Worker's Union. Writer also stated that the National Confederation of Laborers, through its leaders, collaborates with the PC. (SA-203243)

(4) There is a Jesus Tomas Hernandez, (*** Gx 7700), Mexico, D. F.

(5) Vidali-Contreras-Sarmiento probably refers to Vittorio Vidali Rizzi, (Carlos J. Contreras) (Carlos Sarmiento) ((SWI/SH (p), Bfns 4600, 7605, 7020, 77) Mexico City, Mexico

(6) There is a Louis Tolivet (T-4354),
8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.

(7) Title in addressee box is that of writer, who previously has written to Mr. Levitas (SA FIN 4347, etc.)

ENCLOSURES: 2
2 notes of information

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Form OC-8a
(3d Rev. 7-15-43)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—38120-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE in main file on Victor Serge. SA-206864

FOR MEXICO

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

Record No.
Page 1 of 3 pages.

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MEXICO, D. F.
SIGNATURE: VICTOR SERGE

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SECOND: G 7000

TO: MRS. S. M. LEVITAS,
THE NEW LEADER,
7 EAST 15 STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

88136

LIST: NONE

Date of communication APRIL 10, 1944	Date of postmark APRIL 10, 1944	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No. ~~130~~	Serial No. ~~12656~~

SECURITY DIVISION

Language FRENCH	Previously censored by NONE	Station distribution DR	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R R C CWC/am RS Sent with comment to— MacCartee
Previous relevant records SA-FIN-4347-R SA-204837-R SA-203243-R	For interoffice use		
	To be photographed NO	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent

Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date
REG.	2	36331	A/36064	36431	APRIL 13, 1944	H: 4/15/44

DR use only

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6-MMW
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2 SD
1-SC
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1-ICRN)
(25)

COMMENT

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Letter to O'Neal - Mexico - D.F. 5/25/44 ARQ

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Sec. 19

Form OC-8a
(3d Rev. 2-15-43)

16—28125-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

SA-206864
RECORD No.
Page 2 of 3 pages.

FROM:	TO: 88137
LIST:	LIST:

Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.
Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—	
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use				
	To be photographed	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent		

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BYRON PRICE,
Direc

Form OC-8a
(3d Rev. 2-15-43)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

RECORD No. SA-206864
Page 3 of 3 pages.

FROM:

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TO:

88138

LIST:

Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.
Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—	
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use				
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(7) Title in addressee box is that of writer, who previously has written to Mr. Levitas (SA FIN 4347, etc.)

ENCLOSURES: 2
2 notes of information

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ARA:HLH
5/25/44
100-36676-9
100-36676-11
100-36676-19

100-36676

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

Date: May 25, 1944

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-165K/JHF
ON 6/1/84

To: Mr. Birch D. O'Neal
The American Embassy
Mexico, D. F.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Victor Serge, was.: Victor Lvovitch Kiebaltchiche, Victor Napoleon Kibaltchiche, Victor Napoleon Lvovitch, V. Poderevski
Mexico Subversive Activities - R

Reference is made to report #239 dated December 14, 1943, at Mexico, D. F. concerning Victor Serge, Julian Gorkin, et al, your file #5-11-4, which report was in a "Closed" status.

With reference to Bureau letter dated April 27, 1944 entitled arceau Pivert, alias Marcel Pivert; Mexico Subversive Activities -M," re are enclosed herewith copies of the following described material your information and assistance in conducting an investigation of subject, or Serge, and his associates:

One copy of report of J. R. Paul dated April 27, 1942 at New York, York entitled "Victor Lvovitch Kibaltchiche, was.: Victor Napoleon tchiche, Victor Napoleon Lvovitch, Victor Kibaltchiche, Victor Serge; onage - R;" One copy of report of Louis Loebl dated May 15, 1942 at ington, D. C. entitled "Victor Lvovitch Kibaltchiche, was.; Espionage -R;" ostatic copy of ~~confidential~~ U.S. Censorship Report S.A. - 206864 concerning letter dated April 10, 1944 from V. Poderwski, Mexico, D. F. addressed to Mrs. S. M. Levitas, New York, New York, which contains information of interest concerning expulsion of Spanish and Italian Communists in Mexico.

Enclosure

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135
EX - 8

100-36676-20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 5 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 2 12 28 PM '44

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
r. Quinn Tamm
r. Nease
ss Gandy

EDWARD J. ENNIS
ADMINISTRATOR

Department of Justice
Office of
Administrator of Foreign Travel Control
Washington

61-8[illegible] (Pet. of [illegible])
100-36676

May 27, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Gorkin
100-103853
64-29717

Attention Mr. James Strickland.

Re: Victor Kibaltchiche (Victor Serge)
Julian Gorkin

I request any information in your possession in respect of the above named aliens who, I understand, are at present residing in Mexico.

Very truly yours

Edward J. Ennis
Edward J. Ennis
Administrator of Foreign Travel Control

File in
64-29717
(copy in 100-36676

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~~64-29777-1~~
100-36676-21

Mr. Edward J. Ennis
Administrator of Foreign Travel Control

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Victor Kibaltchiche, with aliases
Julian Gorkin, with aliases

EX-4

RECORDED

Pursuant to the request contained in your memorandum dated May 27, 1944, there are enclosed herewith memoranda containing the available information concerning Victor Kibaltchiche and Julian Gomez Garcia, whose pen name is Julian Gorkin. The data in this latter memorandum was received from a reliable confidential source.

In view of this Bureau's interest in these individuals, please furnish me for the completion of our file any information you may have concerning them or any of their affiliates.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/11/84 BY SP-165K/JAF

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-29917-2

JUN 7 6 05 PM '44
RECEIVED READING ROO
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

A.R.ASH:FOS
T. 6/3/44

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~~Classified by~~ ~~GADR~~
Declassify on: OADR
6/4/84 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE~~ 9-9-92

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

MEMORANDUM ~~June 5, 1944~~

Re: **Victor Lvovitch Kibaltchiche, with aliases, Victor Napoleon Kibaltchiche, Victor Napoleon Lvovitch, Victor Serge, V. Poderevski**

It is reported that Victor Lvovitch Kibaltchiche, more commonly known as Victor Serge, was born at Brussels, Belgium on December 30, 1890 of parents who were Russian Revolutionary emigres. His youth was spent in Belgium and in England. During his early years in Brussels, Serge was employed as a photographer apprentice, cartoonist, clerk, printer, journalist and translator. At the age of fifteen, he was a member of the Young Socialist Guard of Ixelles and associated himself with a "Revolutionary Group" of Brussels. Serge was a contributor to "Temps Nouveaux," "Libertaire" and "Guerre Social." In 1910, Serge was reported to be a writer for a publication, "L'Anarchie," and was arrested in connection with others charged with unlawful political activity, and upon conviction was sentenced to five years of solitary confinement with hard labor. Serge was released from imprisonment in 1917, at which time he went to Barcelona and became affiliated with the C.N.T., believed to be the organization known as "Confederacion National de Trabajo," which has been reported to be a Spanish Anarchist Labor group.

According to his own statement, while en route to Russia, Serge was arrested at Paris, France and ordered interned in a concentration camp, but in January 1917, was exchanged as a Bolshevik hostage for an officer of the French Military Mission who was being held in Russia. He proceeded to Petrograd, Russia, where he allegedly became a member of the Russian Communist Party and collaborated with the Executive Committee of the Communist International. Subsequently Serge spent considerable time in Germany and Austria, where he was a participant in the 1923 preparations for revolutionary activity. Serge returned to Moscow, Russia in 1925 and three years later was imprisoned. In 1933, Serge was deported to Orenbourg and in 1936, he was banished from Russia, his Soviet citizenship having been rescinded without legal notification. It is reported that Serge occupied important posts in the beginning of the Bolshevik regime and was associated with Lenin, Zinoviev and Trotsky.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

State Dept info remains unclassified per [illegible]

It is reported that on August 18, 1919, Victor Serge was married to Luibov Roussakov at Petrograd, Russia, and it is believed that his two children, Vladimir and Jeanniene, were born at Petrograd, Russia on June 15, 1930 and February 28, 1935, respectively.

RECORDED 100-[illegible]-21

It is reported that on August 14, 1940, Victor Serge wrote a letter from Marseille, France, directed to Max Eastman, expressing [illegible] help from Max Eastman and other American friends in connection with attempts being made b Victor Serge to obtain visas for himself and his son Vladimir, Serge stating a that time that he was one of the last refugees of the Russian Revolution. It is reported that Serge was also interested in obtaining a United States visa on behalf of Laura Sejourne with whom Serge was reported to have lived for several years. It was reported that Laura Sejourne, nee Valenti, was born at Aguila, Italy on October 24, 1911, was a French film actress and author and was evacuated

Mr. Tolson____
Mr. E. A. Tamm____
Mr. Clegg____
Mr. Coffey____
Mr. Glavin____
Mr. Ladd____
Mr. Nichols____
Mr. Rosen____
Mr. Tracy____
Mr. Mohr____
Mr. Carson____
Mr. Hendon____
Mr. Mumford____
Mr. Jones____
Mr. Quinn Tamm____
Mr. Nease____
Miss Gandy____

Source 1 is ~~(Conf)~~ ONI letter dtd 8/14/41
Source 2 is ~~(Conf)~~ ARMY letter dtd 2/4/44

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

from Paris, France, on June 12, 1941. It is reported that among those individuals in the United States who were apparently interested in assisting Serge to gain admittance to the United States were Nancy MacDonald and Dwight MacDonald, 117 East Tenth Street, New York City, New York.

Information was received that Serge arrived in the Dominican Republic from France on August 14, 1941, at which time Serge advised a representative of another United States Government agency that he had been a member of the Russian Comintern and the "Red General Staff." At that time Serge declared that the Party of Leon Trotsky had disappeared with Trotsky's death and Serge declared that he, himself, was a Socialist-Democrat and stated that first and foremost he was an anti-Stalinist and predicted that the government of Stalin in Russia would be replaced by a "Popular Front Government." (S-1) ~~C~~ (U) unclassified per navy let 4/29/87 SP4EMW/ath 5/25/88

It was reported that during the summer and fall of 1940, Serge was the subject of extensive efforts asserted by the above-mentioned Dwight and Nancy MacDonald to obtain for Serge a transit certificate through the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees to enable Serge to enter the United States, en route to Mexico. It is reported that the following individuals endorsed Serge's application for the transit certificate:

Sidney Hook, Professor of Philosophy, New York University, Washington Square, New York City.

John Dewey, Professor Emeritus, Columbia University, New York City.

Frederick Reustle, Minister, Congregational Church, 1 Van Wyck Avenue, Jamaica, New York

Margaret Marshall, Literary Editor of "The Nation," 55-Fifth Avenue, New York City

William Troy, Chairman, Literary Division, Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont

Eugene Lyons, Editor of the "American Mercury," 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City

Meyer Shapiro, Department of Fine Arts and Archeology, Columbia University, New York City

James T. Farrell, 185 Lexington Avenue, New York City

Max Eastman, New York City

Arthur Pincus, 32 West 96th Street, New York City

In the absence of permission to transit the United States, it is reported that Serge left the Dominican Republic on August 22, 1941, and proceeded to Mexico via Pan American Airways through Cuba. It was reported that upon the arrival of

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Victor Serge and his son Vladimir from Cuba on August 22, 1941, these individuals were detained by Cuban authorities as a result of a report that Vladimir, the son, had made sketches of the Dominican and Cuban coast lines. However, it is reported that they were released by Cuban authorities for reasons of insufficient evidence and were permitted to proceed to Mexico.

unclassified per army ltr 4/22/87, SPY E 14/abb 5/28/88

(U) (S-2)(~~C~~) [A confidential source has reported that on January 3, 1944, Victor Serge, using the name V. Poderevski, Hermosillo No. 19, Dep. 5, Mexico City, Mexico, directed a communication to Dwight MacDonald, care of "Politics," 45 Astor Place, New York City, New York, stating that in May, 1943, a group of Socialist refugees had adopted a platform of a common movement essentially defined by the words "Socialism and Labor," and this group had begun the publication of "El Mundo" in June, 1943 under the direction of Professor Enrique Gironella of Barcelona, Spain with the assistance of such contributors as Julian Gorkin, Victor Serge and Marceau Pivert, the latter described as an author and secretary of the "Socialist Party of Workers and Peasants."] (~~S-2~~) (~~C~~) It is reported that Victor Serge has communicated various anti-Stalinist material to the United States, sometimes using the return address L. Sejourne, Hermosillo No. 19, Dep. 5, Mexico, D. F. It is reported by a confidential source that on April 10, 1944, Victor Serge directed a letter from Mexico City to Mrs. S. M. Levitas, The New Leader, Seven East 15th Street, New York City, enclosing information concerning activities of representatives of the Russian Comintern in Mexico, Serge expressing his willingness that the material be used for publication. At this time Serge related information concerning Francisco Largo Caballero, described as a former Spanish Socialist leader and former President of the Committee of the Spanish Republic who, Serge stated, was placed in a concentration camp in Germany after Vichy authorities had turned Largo over to the Germans. Serge stated that Largo is in need of food, clothes and medicine and Serge asks whether it will be possible to raise the question of an exchange of prisoners in the case of Largo. Serge also requested that the information concerning Largo be communicated to the Jewish Labor Committee and stated that the Spanish Socialists would also communicate with that Committee.

✓ [It is reported that Victor Serge has become a naturalized Mexican citizen and has been associated in some manner with a "Fourth International" group in Mexico and is said to have associated with Directors of a Trotskyite group in Mexico which was interested in inciting a separatist movement against England through French Canadians in Canada. It is also reported that Serge is interested in a movement looking toward the creation of a "New International."] (~~C~~) (The above information taken from 100-36676)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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-21

FILE

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MEXICO TROTZKYITES PERIL RAIL TRANSPORT

Incite Wildcat Strikes to Block Vital Shipments to U.S.

By **OWEN ROCHE**

MEXICO CITY, (ALN).—Trotzkites headed by Rodolfo Pina Soria, were revealed this week to be the instigators of a continuing series of wildcat strikes on the Mexican National Railways which have seriously hindered the export of vital war materials to the U. S. and split the 60,000 strong Railway Workers Union into two warring factions.

A Mexican Trotzkyist triumvirate composed of Fernandez Vilchis, Roberto Galicia and the naturalized Spaniard Muniz pulls the wires which lead through Rodrigo Garcia Trevino, economic counsellor to Alfredo Navarette, head of the pro-Sinarquista National Proletarian Confederation (CNP) to Pina Soria. The latter, who was expelled from the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) four years ago for "Trotzkyist factionalism," has formed an alliance with the extreme right-wing faction in the rail union and various other dissidents against the section loyal to the CTM.

Vilchis, Galicia and Muniz take their directives in turn from the international Trotzkyist executives, composed of Victor Kibaltich Podereffsky (Serge), Julian Ferrer (Gorkin), and Friedrich Schulbacher (Bach). Serge, who came to Mexico after the fall of France, is known to have collaborated in that country with Jacques Doriot. Gorkin, who entered Mexico in 1940, was convicted by the Spanish Loyalist government of treason for his part in the famous POUM uprising. Bach, who is comparatively unknown, has been in Mexico since 1926 and claims to be a Swiss.

Since the outbreak of Trotzkyist agitation within the union, about 75 wildcat strikes have taken place, despite the fact that almost all of Mexico's raw material contribution to the Allies is transported via her national railways. Conflicts within the union have reached a fever pitch, with armed bands fighting each other for possession of the Mexico City union hall.

This situation was mainly responsible for Camacho's March decree giving almost dictatorial powers to Railway Administrator Andres Ortiz, including power to abrogate labor contract clauses "which may interfere with operating efficiency." CTM general secretary Fidel Velazquez has confessed that he is unable to cope with the situation. It is generally believed that the government will shortly be forced to step in with an iron hand, possibly militarizing the railways and placing them under the direction of General Lazaro Cardenas, Minister of National Defense.

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NOT RECORDED

MAY 29 1944

This is a clipping from
page 3 Sec. 1 of the
WORKER
Date May 21, 1944
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

FIVE

35

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

RECORD No. SA-203401
Page 1 of 2 pages.

FROM:
V. PODEREVSKI,
(VICTOR SERGE,) (SEE COMMENT AND NOTE I)
HERMOSILLO 19, DEP. 5,
MEXICO, D.F.

LIST: 1ST: NONE (SEE NOTE, PARA. 1)
2ND: B 7000, 864

TO:
MR. S.M. LEVITAS,
7 EAST 15 STREET,
NEW YORK, 3, N.Y.

LIST: NONE

Date of communication MARCH 1, 1944	Date of postmark MARCH 2, 1944	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No. 51	Serial No. 12024

Language: FRENCH-ENGLISH
Previously censored by: NONE
Station distribution: DR
Previous relevant records:
SA-FIN-4347-R
SA-201476-R
SA-200127-R
SA-199833-R
For interoffice use:
To be photographed: NO
Photo No.:
To whom photograph is to be sent:

File 65-43502 with copy to main file 100-3667 on Victor Serge

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Division (or section) REG.	Table 2	Examiner 36331	D. A. C. A/36064	Reviewer 36451	Examination date MARCH 5, 1944	Typing date 3/7/44-01

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COMMENT

I. RUSSIAN AUTHOR IN MEXICO OFFERS INFORMATION RELATIVE TO POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE TO U.S. PUBLICATION
II. REPORTS PRESENCE OF COMMUNIST SPANISH PAINTER IN MEXICO

I. Russian Author In Mexico Offers Information Relative to Polish Government In Exile To U.S. Publication

Writer, signing "Victor Serge", submits information to the New Leader, stating (quote): "Our Polish friends must know what a slander-campaign begins here against them."

Writer states (quoting translation): "--Francisco Anton (Ex: See note, Para. 6), Spanish Communist leader, having recently arrived from Moscow after having been arrested in Seattle (U.S.) accuses, in ESPANA POPULAR, organ of the Spanish PC (No. of February 25, 1944) (Ex.: Communist Party), Prieto (Ex.: See note, Para. 3) 'of playing into Hitler's hands and those of the Fascist Polish government in London.' Anton publishes the statement that the Polish Government of London 'has categorically forbidden to the Polish people every action as partisans against the Hitlerians' (textual); that it (Ex: Polish Government in London) had the Polish peasants, who sympathized with the Red Army, shot; that the Polish Government in Exile is 'formed of Polish spies, in the service of the Germans, of bandits and hired agents.' It is the beginning of a campaign nourished by an official source.--The author of these accusations was himself taken from a French concentration camp in 1940, to be sent into Russia under the care (Ex: Par les Soins) of the Gestapo." (See Note, Para. 6).

II. Reports Presence of Communist Spanish Painter In Mexico

Writer states that the Mexican newspapers have announced the presence in Mexico of the painter Alfaro Siqueiros (See note, Para. 4) one of the assassins of Trotsky.

Writer states that Siqueiros, founder of the Mexican PC, superior officer in Republican Spain, painter of recognized worth, organized and directed the attack of May 24, 1940, during which some twenty Communists entered Trotsky's residence at Coyoacan, Mexico, shot more than 300 machine gun bullets into the doors and windows of his bedroom, then fled, leaving an incendiary bomb which failed to ignite and kidnapping Trotsky's young American

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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POSTAL CENSORSHIP

RECORD No. SA-203401
Page 2 of 2 pages.

FROM:

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TO:

LIST:

Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.

Language

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Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date

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COMMENT

secretary, Sheldon Harte, whose body was later found in a country house rented by the Arenals (see note, Para. 5), brothers-in-law of Siqueiros.

Writer states that Siqueiros was freed, provisionally, in March, 1941, agreeing not to leave Mexico, but immediately reached Chile, through the personal protection of the poet Pablo Neruda, then consul of Chile, and recognized communist. Writer states that Siqueiros spent last year in Havana, where, enjoying protection, he painted some frescoes.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: (1) Writer, Victor Serge, appears to be the same as V. Poderovski, and he has also communicated previously with addressee, using the return address L. Sejourne, Hermosillo 19, Dep. 6, Mexico, D.F. (SA-FIN 4347).

(2) Writer has submitted various bits of information to addressee, in care of the New Leader, relative to Stalin's Plan for Germany, (SA-201476), the effect of Petroleum blockade on Spain, (SA-200127), and the Spanish Committee of Liberation (SA-199883).

(3) Prieto probably refers to Indalecio Prieto, (G 7900, 7267), Mexico, D.F.

(4) There is a Jose Alfaro Siqueiros, (***Gx 7700), Calle 14 #7, Vedado, Havana, Cuba.

F.B.I. WATCH LIST

(5) There is a Rosa Beigel Arenal, (**Gx 7700), c/o J. Vicens, Paris 7, Mexico, D.F.

(6) There is a Guillermo Anton (Best 1000), Larache, Spanish Morocco. A similar article discussing the Spanish Emigration in Mexico, recently sent to addressee by writer, stated that this Anton, recently arrived from Russia, head of the PC in Mexico, was one of the organizers in Madrid of the persecutions against the Socialists, Liberators and the POUM; arrested by the Gestapo during the invasion of France in 1940, he was sent by the Gestapo to Moscow (SA-208243).

Enclosures: None

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Rev. 2-15-43)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

file Victor Serge NBG

FICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERIC

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POSTAL CENSORSHIP

RECORD SA No. 209168
Page 1 of pages.

FROM:
V. PODEREVSKI
HERMOSILLO 19, DEP. 5,
MEXICO, D. F.
VICTOR SERGE (SIGNATURE)

LIST: 1ST: NONE (SEE NOTE, PARA. 2)
2ND: G 7000

TO:
MR. S. M. LEVITAS
THE NEW LEADER — file
7 EAST 15 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

64206

LIST: NONE

Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.
MAY 21, 1944	MAY 27, 1944	AIR		181	13466

Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION
FRENCH - ENGLISH	NONE	DR	H R R C RS Sent with comment to—

Previous relevant records	For interoffice use	To be photographed	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent
SA 208932 R SA-FIN 4347 R		NO		

Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date
REG.	2	36331 A	36348	36431	MAY 30, 1944	6/1/44 tjl

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3-SD
6-MIS
1-L/A
1-IRB Can
1-BC
2-IC
1-IC-N

COMMENT

RUSSIAN AUTHOR IN MEXICO REPORTS REACTION TO CHURCHILL'S SPEECH BY SPANISH EMIGRATION IN MEXICO

Writer states that he is enclosing a resume of the manifest, published May 27, 1944, by the Spanish Liberation Junta, as well as writer's general view of the question of the moves towards a monarchy in Spain, which view is the result of writer's many conversations with his Spanish friends.

Enclosed typewritten discussion, dated May 27, 44, titled "Towards Monarchic Restoration in Spain?", states (Quoting Translation):

"We had just received from Europe information concerning the success of the maneuvers which are preparing the restoration of the monarchy in Spain, under the Infante Don Juan, when Churchill's speech was made. A Mexican ultra-reactionary and pro-Falangist newspaper, El Hombre Libre put in a side-note: 'Churchill administers an emphatic slap in the face to the rebel Spanish refugees.' The unanimous republican emigration considers the cause of Spanish democracy as betrayed or on the point of being betrayed. Protests came from all sides. The Liberation Junta met (Carlos Espla, Indalecio Prieto (Ex.: Y 7900, 7267), Alejandro Otero, Felix-Gordon Ordas, Antonio Maria Sbert, with the agreement of Martinez Barrio (Ex.: B 7000), and Alvaro de Albornoz, both absent) and published this morning a long manifest refuting 'the offensive injustice committed by Mr. Winston Churchill toward the Spanish people' which 'constitutes a vailed intervention in the affairs of Spain and gives an inaccurate version of the present Spanish reality'. This document declares 'incomprehensible the praises bestowed by the head of the British democracy on the traitor who handed over his country to Hitler' and states that the active sympathy of the Spanish people for the democracies is unceasingly manifested, in spite of Franco, as contrary to Franco. It closes by affirming that 'nothing will discourage the Spaniards engaged in the fight against Franco and Hitler', and who 'feel themselves necessarily associated with the cause of the democracies'. It is a document....which forces us to conclude that the conflict has begun between the representatives of Spanish democracy and the conservative policy of Franco's supporters.

(17)
SECURITY DIVI - ROUTING
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Alden
Mr. Buckley
Mr. Burton
Mr. Carson
Fitch
Fletcher
NWG

"On the other hand, the Totalitarian-Communists continue preparing civil war in Spain by issuing, in the name of their Supreme Junta, non-existent and disqualified, simultaneous appeals for collaboration with the Catholics and immediate insurrection. Their game is clear: not being able to count on the laboring masses, the Totalitarian - Communists will seek the aid of the Catholic masses and compromise with the clergy. Their appeals to arms will have no other

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POSTAL CENSORSHIP

RECORD No. SA 209168
Page 2 of 4 pages.

FROM:

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Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.
Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—	
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Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date

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COMMENT

consequences, now, than to hand over some unknown militants to repression, but they constitute an appeal to activity, to mob action, which will not be able to prevent the eventual recognition of the monarchy by those who give orders from a distance and who evidently think that the situation permits them to play on two opposing chess-boards at the same time: on that of popular aspirations and (on) that of diplomatic 'reality'.

"My Spanish friends observed to me that the tragedy of their country has just passed through several phases.

1. So long as Hitler was the ruler of Europe, the Falange was entirely at his service, Franco was a more trusted satellite than a king of Bulgaria;

2. Hitler having lost the war in Africa, lost the war in Russia, lost the war in Italy, more than half-lost the war in the air, the crisis of the regime is disclosed in Spain, some capitalists flee, the leader of the Rightists, Gil Robles, takes refuge in Lisbon, denounces the defeat of the Falange, some religious ones take refugee in South America, some generals face a change, the underground movement is expanded;

3. Franco begins to yield to the pressure of the Allies, the embargo on Petroleum shows his economic weakness at the moment when the French government of Algiers restores political freedom to the Spanish refugees which provokes in the peninsula a great awakening of hopes;

4. on the eve of the invasion, it appears that an allied victory, won on continental soil, will render untenable the situation of Franco who retains power today thanks only to the revictualing from across the Atlantic and to the aid of the Nazis. The accumulated hatreds are such that the Spanish accomplices of Hitler-Mussolini live under a terrifying menace. They see in the monarchic restoration a transitory expedient which will save them by permitting even the most odious of them to make an honorable retreat...and to take themselves off to Argentina or elsewhere. They think that....royalty will have some chance of surviving until the occupation of the continent by the English-American armies.

"....the monarchy will be absolutely unable to organize elections and so will have to maintain the totalitarian appearance. I think that some of its partisans have made overtures - - repulsed! - - to some socialists of various tendencies, by promising them a sort of legality....are they going to attempt to maintain after the defeat of Hitler and Mussolini, a regime produced by Hitler and Mussolini, in the blood of two million Spaniards. It seems evident that

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RECORD No. SA 209168
Page of pages.

FROM:	TO: 64208
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Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.

Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use		
	To be photographed / Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	

Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date

DR use only

COMMENT

the day when a French Republic recovers the Pyrenees' frontier, the Bourbons of Spain and their gang of ex-Hitlerites can attempt to maintain power only by civil-war and terror."

Writer comments that addressee may use his notes as addressee sees fit.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: (1.) On May 21, 1944, writer reported to addressee on coming political events in Spain particularly in regard to restoration of the monarchy, with the Infante, Don Juan, son of Alfonso XIII, on the throne. (SA 208932).

(2.) Writer, Victor Serge, appears to be the same as V. Poderevski, having also corresponded with Dwight MacDonald, (Gj 4601), 117 E. 10 St., New York, N.Y., using the return address L. Sejourne, Hermosillo 19, Mexico, D.F. (SA-FIN 4347).

(3.) In unreported correspondence of even date, writer sent addressee a newspaper clipping of the manifest, published, Mexico, D.F., May 26, 1944, by the Spanish Liberation Junta, which stated (Quoting Translation):

"The last parliamentary speech of Mr. Winson Churchill was an affront and an injustice for the Spanish people. (An) affront because it contains.... praise for their worst enemy: Francisco Franco. An injustice, because it tries to deny the right to recover their freedom.

"No reason of international advantage, nor even that which is inspired in the widest 'political realism', explains to us the incomprehensible flattery with which the government of the great British Democracy, at war with Hitler, rewards the traitor who offered his country to Hitler in order that he might try out in it the ferocious methods of war used later against the English people.

"....it is strange that Mr. Churchill, who feels so many scruples in recognizing the French Committee of National Liberation as a government of France, because he is not sure that it represents authentically the French nation, (now) no longer tries to (merely) recognize the nincompoop government of Spain, but to identify the Spanish people with the rebel and usurper government which enslaves them.

"...We could speak freely....about the Spanish question, examined by the British Premier before the Parliament in his country, in terms which constitute a free intervention in our affairs, at the same time that it offers a stupid version of present Spanish reality...

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RECORD No. A 209168
Page 4 of 4 pages.

FROM: LIST:	TO: 64209 LIST:

Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.
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COMMENT

"....The struggle that began in our country in July, 1936, has not ended. Nothing, nor anyone, will stop our people in the bitter and tragic road to victory." ....etc.

Enclosures: None

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—23135-3

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OF AMERICA

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STAL CENSORSHIP

Record
Page 1 of pages.

FROM:

LIONELLO VENTURI
333 CENTRAL PARK WEST
NEW YORK 25, N.Y.
LETTER SIGNED: LIONELLO VENTURI

LIST: ((SWI 201, Yf, 4601, 7002))

TO:

M. VICTOR SERGE 64205
EDICIONES IBERO AMERICANAS
MEXICO, D.F.

file 100-36676

LIST: NONE

Date of communication JUNE 2, 1944	Date of postmark JUNE 3, 1944	Kind of mail SURFACE	Mail No.	Register No. NONE	Serial No.
Language FRENCH	Previously censored by NONE	Station distribution JUNE 13, 1944 D.R.			
Previous relevant records NY 347768 - R	For interoffice use				
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SECURITY DIVISION
- ROUTING -
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Mr. A
Mr. Buck
Mr. Burton
Mr. Callan
Mr. Carson
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Fletcher

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Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date
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1-WA
3-SO
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COMMENT

LEADER OF LATIN UNION OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM TELLS LEADERS OF SOCIALISM AND LIBERTY GROUP IN MEXICO THAT HE SHARES THEIR IDEALS.

In a letter beginning "Dear Mr. Serge," the writer says:-

"I thank you very much and I beg you to thank Mr. Pivert (EX: Marceau Pivert, Gj 4601, 7900) and Mr. Gorkin (Ex: Julian Gorkin, G 7000) for your book on the problems of socialism. As you know, I share your ideals of socialism and liberty, and, in spite of present conditions, I continue to hope for the realization of our ideals."

Examiner's Note:-

NY 347768 from Latin Union For Democracy and Freedom, New York City to Jose Silva, Mexico City, Dec. 16, 1943 reveals Venturi is leader of the Latin Union and is seeking to extend its activities in Mexico.

Previous correspondence over an extended period reveals Serge, Gorkin and Pivert to be leaders of the Socialismo Y Libertad group in Mexico.

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Serial 24

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BYRON PRICE,
Direct

DC-8a
(2-15-43)

O—U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—28125-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EVIDENCE EVIDENCE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/22/84 BY sp-1GSK/GHF

INCLOSURES TO BUREAU to accompany report of SIS 237, dated November 11, 1944, in case entitled VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, was, Mexico file 5-11-3.

~~CLASSIFIED~~ INFORMATION ENCLOSED

ENCLOSURE

100 - [illegible] - 25

59

Ediciones Quetzal S.A.

Pasaje Iturbide 18 Tel. Eric. 18-27-95

México, D. F. 28 agosto 1941

Al C. Secretario de Gobernacion
Ciudad

Distinguido señor:

Por la presente tenemos el gusto de interesarnos por el gran escritor europeo Victor KIBALTCHICHE (nombre literario: Victor SERGE) y por su hijo Vladimito, a los que les fué concedida la visa -y posteriormente una prorroga- de México. Segun nuestras noticias han debido llegar ya por avion a Mérida -o no pueden tardar en llegar-, procedentes de Santo Domingo y Cuba.

Como editores del gran escritor, mucho le agradeceremos se sirva cursar las ordenes oportunas para que no se les ponga, a él y a su hijo, ninguna dificultad.

Gracias anticipadas y los saludos respetuosos de

Por Ediciones Quetzal, S.A.,

Julian G. Gorkin

Director.

Inclosure (7) to Bureau - photographic copy of letter from
JULIAN GORKIN to Srio. de Gobernacion
5-11-3

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COMITE PRO-AYUDA A LAS VICTIMAS DEL FASCISMO

SECRETARIA NACIONAL: FRANCES TOOR, MANCHESTER, 8, MEXICO, D. F.

ADHERIDO A LA
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION
(2, W 43RD, ST. NEW YORK, U S A.)

COMITE NACIONAL:
ING. JUAN DE DIOS BOJORQUEZ
LIC. ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL
LIC. JOSE ANGEL CENICEROS
SRA. AMALIA CASTILLO LEDON
CARLOS CHAVEZ
LEON FELIPE
PROFA. EULALIA GUZMAN
ARQUITECTO JUAN O'GORMAN
ANTONIO HIDALGO
SRA. ESPERANZA B. DE JOSEFE
LIC. GILBERTO LOYO
GRAL. FRANCISCO J. MUGICA
MAURICIO MAGDALENO
RAMON P. DE NEGRI
DIEGO RIVERA
LIC. ALFONSO REYES
LUIS SANDI
SALOMON DE LA SELVA
LIC. ALFONSO TEJA ZABRE

FUNDADORES
ALBERT EINSTEIN
GRAF G. VON ARCO
EDUARD FUCHS
HELENE STOECKER
CARL VON OSSIETZKY

MESA DIRECTIVA
CHARLES BEARD
STERLING. D. SPERO
FREDA KIRCHWAY
SHEBA STRUNSKY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

C. Secretario de Gobernación
C I U D A D.

4/351.0 41/

30342

Distinguido señor,

Tenemos conocimiento que el escritor Victor Kibaltchiche (Victor Serge) y su hijo Vladimiro, a los que les fué concedida oportunamente visa por esa Secretaria de Gobernación han llegado o están a punto de llegar a Mérida (Yucatán) en avión y procedentes de Santo Domingo y Cuba.

Dada la personalidad del citado escritor nos permitimos solicitar de esa Secretaría se sirva cursar las órdenes oportunas para que no se les ponga ningún impedimento a su desembarco.

Reitero una vez más nuestro profundo agradecimiento

México D.F., 28 de agosto de 1941

Por el COMITE PRO-AYUDA A LAS VICTIMAS
DEL FASCISMO

Frances Toor

Inclosure (6) to Bureau - letter from FRACES TOOR to
Srio. de Gobernacion
5-11-3

5-11-3

PARTISAN
REVIEW

P. O. BOX 34, STATION D, NEW YORK CITY

THE PARTISAN REVIEW FUND FOR EUROPEAN WRITERS AND ARTISTS

.....has been organized to help left-wing anti-fascist writers and artists abroad, especially those with no political party to help them. All operating expenses have been donated, so that every penny received will go for living expenses or passage money for refugees.

CASE NO. 1: VICTOR SERGE

1990: Born in Brussels, son of revolutionary Russian emigres.
1919-1928: Lived in Moscow, edited the magazine, Communist International.
1929-1936: In prison or exile in the Soviet Union as an anti-Stalinist.
1936: Released as result of worldwide campaign headed by Andre Gide and Ignazio Silone.
1937-1940: Lived in Paris, supported himself by his novels and histories.

Chief works: Ville Conquise (novel); S'Il Est Minuit Dans le Siecle (novel); Russia, Twenty Years After; Portraits de Staline. (Readers of PARTISAN REVIEW will remember his contributions in the August 1933 and January 1940 issues.)

Serge writes: "Of all I once owned - clothes, books, writings - I was able to save only what my friends and I could carry away on our backs in knapsacks. It is very little but fortunately includes the manuscripts which I have already begun. All my material resources have disappeared. I am cut off from the world. This letter is a sort of S.O.S. I have scarcely any money left: we are eating only one meal a day and it is a very poor one at that. I don't at all know how we are going to hold out." In a later letter he writes: "The situation becomes more and more difficult for me in all respects, almost untenable: no place of refuge, no resources, no help and difficulties of every kind. I must hold out and again I will make every effort to hold out."

It is clearly necessary to bring Serge to this country with the least possible delay. Since he is not a member of any political party, he is cut off from sources of aid open to other refugees. He is accompanied by his twenty-year old son, who is a painter, and his young daughter. We estimate it will cost $800 to bring all three to this country.

$500 TO SAVE AN OUTSTANDING INTELLECTUAL ! WE APPEAL FOR YOUR HELP.

for the editors of Partisan Review

NOTE: Any funds raised beyond what is
needed in the Serge case will be applied
to other cases. Details on request.

[illegible] Dupee Dwight Macdonald George L. K. Morris William Phillips Philip Rahv BUSINESS MANAGER [illegible]

Inclosure (8) to Bureau - photographic copy of circular
of PARTISAN REVIEW

56

[illegible]
[illegible]
22 Astor Place, New York City

THE CASE OF VICTOR SERGE
(Bulletin No. 2)

Since we sent out our first appeal for funds to bring Victor Serge out of Europe and to keep him alive meanwhile, we have received many letters indicating the high regard American intellectual leaders have for Victor Serge. Some extracts follow:

from JOHN DEWEY: "I am glad to hear that there is a movement to enable Victor Serge to enter this country. I know of no one whose past career gives him a better title to seek refuge here....His intellectual honesty has put him out of sympathy with any of the political sects and cliques that might otherwise be interested in helping him to escape."

from MARGARET MARSHALL, literary editor of The Nation: "My own interest in Serge is primarily the fact that he is a talented novelist. ...I am convinced it would strengthen our defenses against totalitarianism to bring him to this country."

from MAX EASTMAN: "Serge is a man of flexible and humane intelligence, as well as rare honesty and courage, an independent with a radical past -- one of the first lights that will be doused by a fascist regime."

from EUGENE LYONS, editor of The American Mercury: "Victor Serge's ... courageous exposure of the Russian regime and his long fight against dictatorship ... has, in my opinion, done a major service to the cause of freedom the world over."

from MEYER SCHAPIRO, Department of Fine Arts, Columbia University: "For his opinions, Serge has already suffered seven years of imprisonment within the Soviet Union....He is a thoroughly independent spirit, attached to no political group, and therefore must rely on the help of those who value him as a writer and as an heroic personality who has made the greatest sacrifices for truth."

from SIDNEY HOOK, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, New York University: "Victor Serge is known to me as a profound student of social theory and practice whose writings have thrown a flood of light on the shortcomings of all totalitarian cultures."

from JAMES T. FARRELL, author of Studs Lonigan: "Victor Serge is a talented writer of absolutely incorruptible principles....I know that to me, personally, his writings have been a source of inspiration and encouragement."

VICTOR SERGE MUST BE SAVED!

SEND US YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY!

Inclosure (3) Photographic copy of circular "THE CASE OF VICTOR SERGE" 5-11-3

5-11-3

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Columbia University
in the City of New York
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Oct 13- 1940

Mi querido General y Amigo:-

40019

Unos muy queridos amigos mios mi han pedido que yo intervenga con usted en favor de un escritor famoso de Francia para que se le permite entrar a Mexico con su hijo y hija. La carta escrita para me es de Max Eastman el Traductor de los Libros de Trotzky en Ingles y hombre de mucho talento y fama en los Estados Unidos. Si es posible que usted ordena que se da una visa a Victor Serge y su dos hijos yo mi que muy agradecido. Todos los costos de viaje y demas seran proporcionados por sus amigos en los Estados Unidos.

Muchas gracias por hacer mandar las fotografias tomadas en los [illegible].

Espero saludarle de pronto.

Afectuosamente

Frank Tannenbaum

✓

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CROTON-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK

10/3/40

Dear Frank,

Will you do something for me? I'm trying to get the French writer Victor Serge & his son and daughter out of France. You know who he is, and I'm sending you some papers to add details to your knowledge.

We can't get him

Would you and Jane come up some Sunday? I've just been reading in the old Masses your spirit to the [illegible] [illegible]-husband! (Really strictly [illegible] stuff!)

56

on the Emergency
Cmt here. and
have turned to the
idea of getting him
into Mexico where
his past beliefs
won't be such an
impediment. He's
an ardent believer
in democracy now
& you needn't hesi-
tate to recommend
him. I feel sure
at Mexican Emb
you can get a job
him if you will.
Love to you and Jane,
May —

Inclosure (2) to Bureau - Photographic copy of letter
from MAX EASTMAN to FRANK TANNENBAUM of
Columbia University 5-11-3

5-11-3

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PARTISAN
REVIEW

P. O. BOX 34 STATION D, NEW YORK CITY

October 8, 1940

Dear Mr. Tannenbaum

I am enclosing a letter from Max Eastman which he has asked me to forward to you. I hope you will be able to get Serge a Mexican visa. I am enclosing some material about Serge.

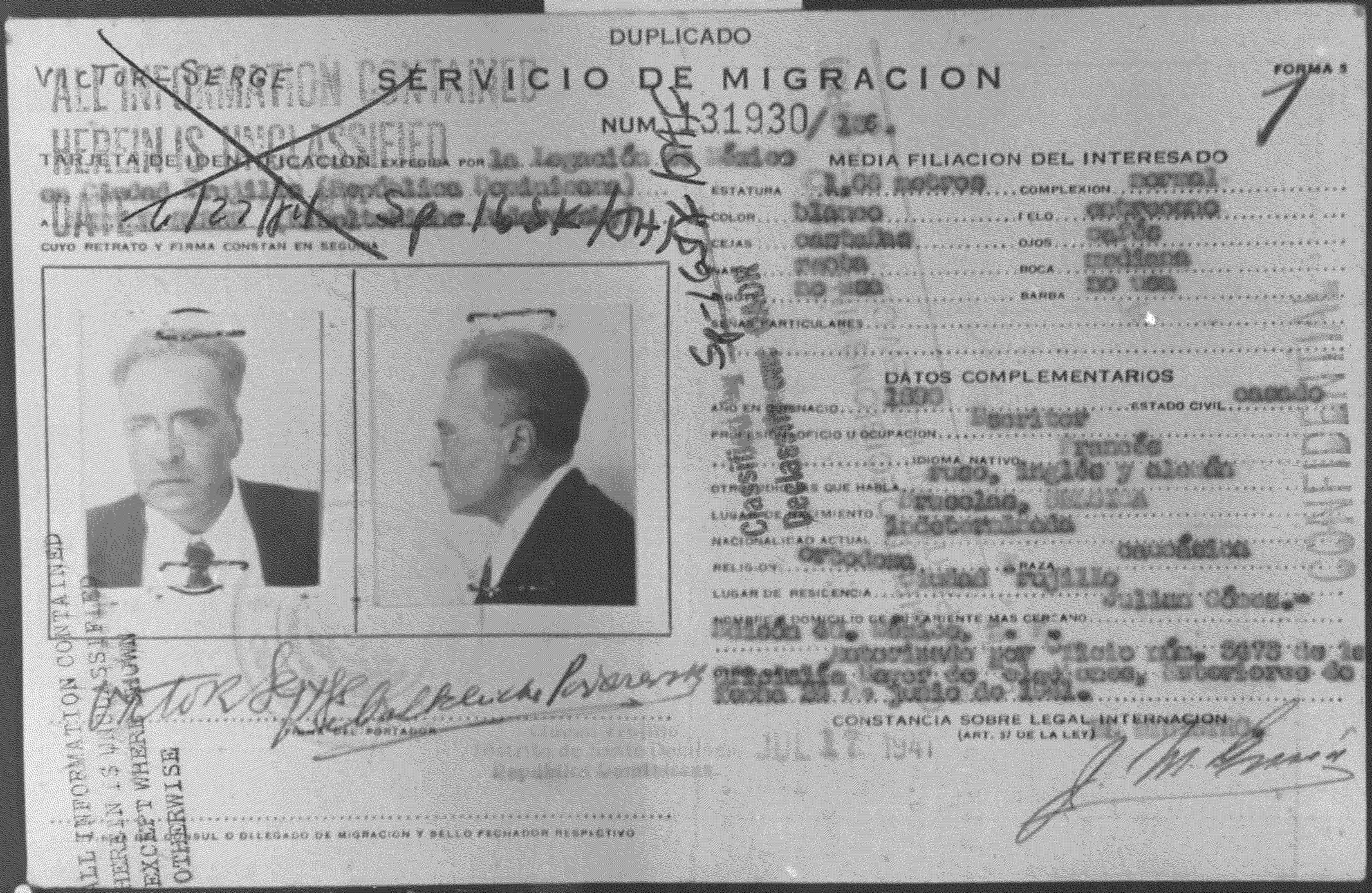
Very sincerely
Nancy Macdonald

EDITORS: F. W. Dupee, Dwight Macdonald, George L. K. Morris, William Phillips, Philip Rahv. BUSINESS MANAGER: Nancy Macdonald

Inclosure (4)Photographic copy of letter from
NANCY MACDONALD OF PARTISAN REVIEW,
New York City, to FRANK TANNENBAUM
5-11-3

5-11-3

91



VICTOR SERGE

DUPLICADO

SERVICIO DE MIGRACION

FORMA 5

7

NUM. 131930/[illegible].

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/27/84 BY Sp-16SK/04K

TARJETA DE IDENTIFICACION expedida por la Legación de México en Ciudad Trujillo (República Dominicana)
a [illegible]
cuyo retrato y firma constan en seguida

Sp-16SK/04K

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR

MEDIA FILIACION DEL INTERESADO

ESTATURA	1.66 metros	COMPLEXION	normal
COLOR	blanco	PELO	entrecano
CEJAS	castañas	OJOS	café
NARIZ	recta	BOCA	mediana
BIGOTE	no usa	BARBA	no usa

SEÑAS PARTICULARES ....

DATOS COMPLEMENTARIOS

AÑO EN QUE NACIO	1890	ESTADO CIVIL	casado
PROFESION, OFICIO U OCUPACION	Escritor		
IDIOMA NATIVO	francés		
OTROS IDIOMAS QUE HABLA	ruso, inglés y alemán		
LUGAR DE NACIMIENTO	Bruselas, BELGICA		
NACIONALIDAD ACTUAL	indeterminada		
RELIGION	Ortodoxa	RAZA	caucásica
LUGAR DE RESIDENCIA	Ciudad Trujillo		

NOMBRE Y DOMICILIO DE SU PARIENTE MAS CERCANO: Julián Gómez.- [illegible] México, D. F.

Autorizado por oficio núm. 3073 de la Oficialía Mayor de [illegible], [illegible] de fecha 23 de junio de 1941.

CONSTANCIA SOBRE LEGAL INTERNACION
(ART. 37 DE LA LEY)

Victor Serge [illegible]

FIRMA DEL PORTADOR

Consulado [illegible]
Ciudad Trujillo
República Dominicana
JUL 17 1941

FIRMA DEL CONSUL O DELEGADO DE MIGRACION Y SELLO FECHADOR RESPECTIVO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

Inclosure (1) to Bureau - photographic copy of subj's Mexican immigration card - 5-11-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5-11-3

100-36976-21

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HB/grv
12-4-44

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

100-36676-25
RECORDED
Date:
EX-47

6/27/84 SP-1650 BMF

To: Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Victor Lvovitch Kibaltchiche, Alias, Victor Serge - Mexico

Please refer to a communication dated June 3, 1943, from this Bureau concerning an alleged connection between Mexican Trotskyites and the French Canadian Separatist Group.

As of possible interest to you regarding the captioned individual who was mentioned in that communication, there is enclosed a copy of a memorandum submitted by a reliable, confidential source setting forth his background and activities as a member of the "Movimiento Socialismo y Libertad," a Socialist organization, following the principles of Trotsky. ?

This information has been made available to the American Embassy at Mexico, D. F.

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.

Attention: Colonel Carter W. Clarke

Enclosure

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
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Nichols
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Jones
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Miss Gandy

This Case Originated at MEXICO, D. F.   File No. 5-11-3

Report Made at	Date when Made	Period for which Made	Report Made By
MEXICO, D. F.	11-11-44	6-7;7-7;9-29;10-16,30-44	SIS 237 mk

Title	Character of Case
VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, was: VICTOR NAPOLEON KIBALTCHICHE, VICTOR NAPOLEON LOVITCH, VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE, VICTOR SERGE, VICTOR PODEREVSKI, VICTOR SERGE KIBALKLICHE PODEREVSKY.	SECURITY MATTER - R

Synopsis of Facts:

Subject born in Belgium in 1890, the son of Russian parents. In 1910 he was a writer for "L'ANARCHIE" and later was sentenced to serve five years at hard labor for his socialistic activity. He thereafter went to Spain and became a member of the C.N.T. (CONFEDERACION NACIONAL DE TRABAJO). In 1917, he went to France and Russia and became a member of the Communist Party. In 1933 subject was exiled from Russia and his Russian citizenship was taken from him in 1936. He thereafter lived in France, and friends endeavored to secure permission for him to enter the United States. This was refused, and he went to Martinique in March, 1941, and from there to the Dominican Republic, and finally in September, 1941, he entered Mexico as a political refugee. (U) Subject presently resides at Hermosilla 19, Apartment 5, Mexico City. Subject is associated with JULIAN GORKIN, MARCEAU PIVERT, and other Socialists in the publication of the magazine "MUNDO" which is an organ of the international party, "MOVIMIENTO SOCIALISMO Y LIBERTAD." This organization is Communist, and is against all organized societies, following in great part the principles of TROTSKY.

-P-

attached State Dept information is unclassified per their letter ~~[illegible]~~ dtd 1-7-88 SP4elw/tlg 4/24/97

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/12/84 BY SP-1 CSK/[illegible]

Reference: Bureau file 100-36676
Bureau letter of May 25, 1944

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58

Approved and Forwarded: Birch D. O'Neal, Legal Attache

Do Not Write in These Spaces: 36676 - 25

Made Available to	Copies of This Report
X Embasy X M. A. X N. A. __ Others	⑥ - Bureau 2 - Mexico

ORIGINAL let to Bur, ori. 2-2 VHB-12-4-44

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Additional information concerning the organization to which the subject belongs is being submitted in separate reports entitled "MOVIMIENTO SOCIALISMO Y LIBERTAD"; "MARCEAU PIVERT and JULIAN GORKIN, was."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ November 11, 1944

- MEXICO, D. F. -

85-1524

Re: VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, with aliases 8123 [illegible]

~~MATION CONTAINED~~
~~[illegible] UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~[illegible]PT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

1-6-91
~~Classified by SP-165K/JHF~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 9/27/84~~

The following information concerning the subject was secured from Source A, which is highly reliable: The subject was born in Brussels, Belgium, on December 30, 1890, of Russian parents. He spent his youth in Belgium and in England, and worked as a photographer, cartoonist, clerk, painter, journalist, author and translator. At the age of 15, he was a member of the Young Socialist Guard of Ixelles, and a member of the Revolutionary Group of Brussels.

In 1910 he was a writer for "L'ANARCHIE", and was indicted and condemned to five years of solitary confinement with hard labor for unlawful socialist activity. He was released in 1917, and went to Barcelona where he became a painter and a member of the C.N.T. (CONFEDERACION NACIONAL DE TRABAJO). He also served as a contributor to the publication "TIERRA Y LIBERTAD" (Land and Liberty) and was a participant in the first revolutionary attempt of July, 1917. He thereafter left for Russia and was arrested in Paris, where he was interned in a concentration camp under the Clemenceau Ministry, and was later exchanged in January, 1917, as a Bolshevik hostage for an officer of the French Military Mission who was being held in Russia.

On arriving in Russia the subject became a member of the Russian Communist Party and a collaborator of ZINOVIEV on the Executive Committee of the Russian International. He later became an associate of the general staff of the Defense, and superintendent of the files of the Secret Police. He also served as a writer for the "COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL" and spent several years in Germany and in Austria.

In 1925 he returned to Moscow, but was later deported in 1933 to Orenbourg, and finally his Soviet nationality was taken from him in 1936. On August 15, 1919, the subject was married in Petrograd, Russia, to LUIVOV MOSELEVITCH. [illegible]

Source B has advised that a number of individuals in New York City endeavored to secure permission for the subject to enter the United States. However, such permission was refused because of his connections with the Communist Party. These individuals include SIDNEY HOOK, JOHN DEWEY, FREDERICK REUSTLE, MARGARET MARSHALL, WILLIAM TROY, EUGENE LYONS, MEYER SHAPIRO, JAMES T. FARRELL, MAX EASTMAN, ARTHUR PINCUS. Practically the entire time from 1936 until March, 1941, the subject resided in France. In March, 1941, he went to Martinique, and from there proceeded to the Dominican Republic. In September, 1941, he left Havana, Cuba, for Mexico City, where he has since resided.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 25

The following information has been secured from Source C: The subject entered Mexico on September 3, 1941, and at first lived at Victoria 104, Apartment 15, Mexico City, but afterwards moved to Hermosillo 19, Apartment 5, Mexico City, and he still resides at this latter address. On entering Mexico, he was accompanied by his son, VLADIMIR Kibaltchich who was at that time 21 years of age.

In September, 1944, the subject sought permission from the Mexican Government to remain in the country for an additional length of time, and he showed a letter from the Banco de ~~Transportes~~ in which it was stated he had a deposit of 1200 pesos. He also exhibited a letter from General CARDENAS to the Department of Gobernacion, recommending himself, MARCEAU PIVERT, and JULIAN GORKIN, in order to secure permission to enter Mexico originally. This subject was aided considerably by MAX EASTMAN of Groton-on-Hudson, New York; NANCY MACDONALD, FRANK TANNENBAUM, and the Committee on Behalf of the Victims of the Fascism. MAX EASTMAN originally addressed a letter to FRANK TANNENBAUM of Columbia University, requesting him to do all possible to expedite the issuing of a Mexican visa for the subject. In accordance with the request of MAX EASTMAN, FRANK TANNENBAUM addressed a letter to General CARDENAS, asking his assistance in this matter; also FRANCES TOOR of the Comite Pro Ayuda a las Victimas del Fascismo, (Committee in Behalf of the Victims of Fascism) Manchester 8, Mexico, D. F., addressed a letter to the Secretario de Gobernacion, Mexico, urging his assistance on the subject's petition for a visa.

In addition to the foregoing, the subject was aided by a letter addressed to the Secretary of Government by Julian GORKIN, Director of EDICIONES QUETZAL, S. A., Pasaje Iturbide 18, Mexico, D. F. At the time of the subject's petition for a Mexican visa, the PARTISAN REVIEW FUND FOR EUROPEAN WRITERS AND ARTISTS, of 45 Astor Place, New York City, published a circular concerning the case of VICTOR SERGE. This circular set forth statements from all individuals supporting SERGE's cause, including JOHN DEWEY, MARGARET MARSHALL, MAX EASTMAN, EUGENE LYONS, MEYER SHAPIRO, SIDNEY HOOK and JAMES T. FARRELL.

The PARTISAN REVIEW of New York also issued a circular in which the following information was set forth concerning the subject:

"1890 - born in Brussels, son of revolutionary Russian emigres
1919-1928 - lived in Moscow, headed the magazine COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
1929-1936 - in prison or exile in the Soviet Union as an anti-Stalinist
1936 - released as result of world-wide campaign headed by ANDRE GITE and IGNACIO SILONE
1937-1940 - lived in Paris, supporting himself by his novels and histories.

This circular urged that contributions be made to bring the subject to the United States and "to save an outstanding intellectual."

On February 29, 1944, the subject using the name V. PODEREVSKI, addressed a letter to Mr. S. M. LEVITAS, "THE NEW LEADER," 7 East 15th Street, New York City, in which he commented upon the recent appeal made by a group of Catalan politicians who wrote to STALIN, begging him to protect the liberty of Catalonia. The subject stated that this seemed to be a joke. In this same communication he submitted rather detailed information on Spanish immigration to Mexico.

MR & MRS Source D has advised that the subject has been in correspondence with DWIGHT MACDONALD and his wife NANCY, at 45 Astor Place, New York, concerning the establishment of a new international socialist group. MACDONALD has recently been editing the magazine "POLITICS," and formerly was of the staff of the "PARTISAN REVIEW" of New York City.

On April 10, 1944, the subject addressed a letter to Mr. S. M. LEVITAS, "THE NEW LEADER," 7 East 15th Street, New York City. In this communication the subject stated as follows:

> "In the next few days the Mexican Communist Party is going to hold a national Counsel (Va Tenir.....Un Conseil Nacional). We already know that it will decide unanimously to change its name and will be called henceforth the Mexican Socialist Party like the PC of Cuba. This deception will deceive no one for a moment, but it presents here some real advantages for the totalitarian party, since there exists no Mexican Socialist Party, but rather a state of spirit vaguely socialist, although rather scattered. It is evident that this camouflage so much the more impudent since the Communists have not ceased, for many years, to persecute, slander and even shoot authentic socialists, complies with the needs of a policy whose consequences can be serious. It is a question of exploiting the prestige of socialism at the moment when 'communism' is falling into disrepute, and of preparing for the day when the socialist movement will recover from the ... false 'socialist' parties, which will demand participation in the international congress, will pretend to represent the countries, will sow a profound confusion of spirit, will exploit the singular candor of theorists such as Harold Laski. Let us not fail to notice that this vast maneuver runs the risk of being dangerous for socialism."

In this same letter he also included information concerning Spanish Socialist activities. In a communication dated June 12, 1944, also addressed to Mr. S. M. LEVITAS, the subject submitted information concerning the Spanish underground and conditions in Africa. He also answered a criticism made concerning a previous article he had written regarding the Basques in Spain.

The following information has been secured from Source E: In February, 1942, the subject, accompanied by MARCEAU PIVERT, traveled to Veracruz, Mexico, to meet relatives who arrived on the SS NYASSA, in order

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDEN~~

to facilitate and help solve the formalities of disembarking. These men were assisted by Miss MARIA DE LA SELVA, Calle Ramon Guzman 44, Mexico City. This individual is a sister of ROGERIO DE LA SELVA, private secretary to the Secretary of Gobernacion.

On April 1, 1943, the subject participated in the protest meeting which was held at the Centro Cultural Ibero-Mexicano at Venustiano Carranza 50, Mexico City. This meeting was called to protest the killing of CARLOS FRESCA in New York City. The directors of the meeting were the following: PABLO CHEVALIER, JACOBO ABRAHAM, JULIAN GORKIN, and EMILIO MALDONADO. It was intended to accuse the Communists of the murder of CARLOS FRESCA. Just after the meeting began, a group of Communists rushed into the hall and a brawl resulted in which several were seriously hurt, and 73 individuals were arrested. The subject was scheduled to speak, but the meeting was broken up before he had such an opportunity.

At present the subject is actively associated with JULIAN GORKIN, MARCEAU PIVERT, and other followers of the Trotskyite school, in the publishing of the magazine "MUNDO" ("WORLD") which is the official organ of the new international known as "MOVIMIENTO SOCIALISMO Y LIBERTAD" ("MOVEMENT FOR SOCIALISM AND LIBERTY"). The purposes of this organization include the establishment of international socialism and the destruction of all established governments. The organization is strongly anti-Communist as well as anti-Fascist. In the first issue of "MUNDO" which was published in June, 1943, an article was published entitled "THE NECESSITY FOR THE RENOVATION OF SOCIALISM." This was written by subject. Another article by this subject appeared in the October and November, 1943, issue. This article was entitled "WHERE IS STALIN GOING?" The writer attacked the dictatorship of STALIN, and stated that if STALIN has his way in Europe, all the European countries will become prisoners the same as Russia, but he states he believes a change of government in Russia is possible, and that such a change will bring freedom to the Soviet and all the neighboring countries.

The subject has written various books including "PROBLEMS OF SOCIALISM," which was written in collaboration with MARCEAU PIVERT; "LENIN IN 1917;" "FROM LENIN TO STALIN," and "HITLER AGAINST STALIN."

On September 1, 1944, the subject addressed another letter to Mr. S. M. LEVITAS of the "NEW LEADER" in which he criticized a member of the French Provisional Government and "totalitarian" Russia. He also commented upon the Spanish political leaders in Mexico who had endorsed the Latin union of France, Spain, Italy and Portugal. In addition, he described the resolution which had just been adopted by the Commission of Independent Socialist Groups, which resolution dealt with the relationship between the Polish and Russian people. This resolution advocated a moral intervention in order to obtain the liberation of the millions of internees in Russian concentration camps, the liberation and repatriation as soon as possible of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the half-million Polish captives deported to Siberia and Central Asia, and basic democratic liberties for the Soviet workers and fighters. The resolution stated that the Communist domination of Poland would constitute a threat to democracy, and to Central Europe, and a hindrance to labor movements and Socialist movements even in Poland.

The following is a description of the subject which was furnished by Source C:

Date and place of birth - 1890, Brussels, Belgium
Marital status - married
Profession - writer
Languages - French, Russian, English, German, Spanish
Race - Caucasian
Religion - Orthodox
Color - white
Eyebrows - brown
Nose - straight
Moustache - none
Hair - grayish
Eyes - brown
Mouth - medium
Beard - none
Complexion - medium
Height - 5'5"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE MEXICO CITY OFFICE

AT MEXICO, D. F.

Will follow and report on activities of the subject.

INCLOSURES TO BUREAU

1) Photographic copy of subject's Mexican immigration card containing front and side photographs. ~~(S)~~

2) Photographic copy of letter from MAX EASTMAN to FRANK TANNENBAUM of Columbia University.

3) Photographic copy of circular on "THE CASE OF VICTOR SERGE," published by THE PARTISAN REVIEW FUND FOR EUROPEAN WRITERS AND ARTISTS, 45 Astor Place, New York.

4) Photographic copy of letter from NANCY MACDONALD of the PARTISAN REVIEW, New York City, to FRANK TANNENBAUM.

5) Photographic copy of letter from FRANK TANNENBAUM to General CARDENAS, dated October 18, 1940.

6) Letter from FRACES TOOR to Secretario de Gobernacion.

7) Photographic copy of a letter from JULIAN GORKIN to Secretario de Gobernacion.

8) Photographic copy of circular of PARTISAN REVIEW.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The confidential sources of information listed in the report of SIS 237, dated November 11, 1944, at Mexico, D. F., in the case entitled VICTOR LVCVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, was; SECURITY MATTER - R, are listed below:

Source A - Report of Special Agent J. R. PAUL, in instant case, dated April 27, 1942, at New York City. -9

Source B - Report of Special Agent LOUIS LOEBL in instant case, dated at Washington, D. C., May 15, 1942. -11

Source C [redacted]

Source D - Report of Special Agent STANLEY J. GRABOWSKI, JR., dated April 8, 1944, at New York City, entitled DWIGHT MACDONALD, was; SECURITY MATTER-C.

Source E - U. S. Embassy files at Mexico City.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FW/mek

REPORT
of the
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C. December 4, 1944

ORDED
100-36676-26

To: Mexico City

There follows a report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on November 22, 1944.

8123 McHGM
1-10-90
~~Classified by SP-165K/JHF~~ 88-1524
Declassify on: OADR ~~4/6/81~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
OTHERWISE

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, with aliases
SECURITY MATTER - R

YOUR FILE NO. 100-36676
FBI FILE NO. D-26316 BE
LAB. NO.

Examination requested by: Mexico City

Reference: Letter dated November 11, 1944

Examination requested: Document

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY~~
~~DATE 9-9-92~~

Specimens:

K1 Small piece of paper bearing handwriting specimens of the subject VICTOR SERGE, with aliases. ~~(U)~~

Results of Examination:

Specimen K1 was searched through the appropriate sections of the National Security File but no identification was effected. A representative photographic copy of this specimen will be added to this file for future reference and comparison. ~~(C)~~

Specimen K1 is being retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2- Mexico City
1- Laboratory

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

mek

DEC 30 1944

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL ATTACHÉ
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MEXICO CITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5-11-3

November 11, 1944

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

[illegible]

Director, FBI

Re: VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE,
with aliases; SECURITY MATTER - R.

Dear Sir:

There is being inclosed herewith a handwriting specimen of the subject in the above-entitled case. This specimen was obtained by Confidential Informant [redacted] ~~(C)~~

It is requested that this be examined by the Technical Laboratory and compared with other handwriting in the National Defense files. ~~(C)~~

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Very truly yours,

Birch D. O'Neal
BIRCH D. O'NEAL
CA

~~[illegible]~~ 9-9-92

SIS 237:mk

✓Attachment

8123 [illegible]
~~1-1-0-91 Classified by SP-1 6SK/[illegible] Declassify on: OADR 6/6/84~~ 80-1524

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED & INDEXED
120

100-36676

ORIGINAL

This Case Originated at [redacted], D. F.

No. 5-11-3

Report Made at MEXICO, D. F.	Date when Made 2-19-45	Period for which Made 1/12;2/3/45	Report Made By John Francis Desmond SIS NO. 237 pmc
Title VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, was.			Character of Case SECURITY MATTER - R

Synopsis of Facts:

Subject has indicated a desire to travel to the United States and has been reported as having changed his political views recently and at present avoids such words as "proletariat", "revolution", etc. His advocating the direction of Europe by English conservatives and others has caused an apparent break with MARCEAU PIVERT and JULIAN GOMEZ GARCIA (JULIAN GORKIN).

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/20/84 BY Sp-16SK/DHF

Reference: Report of SIS #237 dated November 11, 1944, at Mexico, D. F.

Approved and Forwarded R.W. Wall Jr. EOH	Legal Attache	Do Not Write in These Spaces		
Made Available to	Copies of This Report	100-36676-27		RECORDED INDEXED RECORDED EX-61
X Embasy X M. A. X N. A. -- Others	6 - Bureau 2 - Mexico City	FEB 27 1945		
COPIES	DESTROYED 8-21-58	R337		

52 MAR 28 1945

RB follow up Mexico 5-15

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

The information contained herein is being reported at this time as it is considered of considerable importance since it indicates a break among the extreme Socialists in Mexico. Additional investigation is being continued in this matter and the Bureau will be advised as to the results as soon as possible.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ February 19, 1945

~~Classified by~~ ~~SP-16SK/BHF~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

RE: VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE,
With aliases;
Mexico, D. F.

Source C has advised that according to a letter written by JEAN MALAQUAIS, whose real name is JEAN MALACKI and whose residence is 63 Dinamarca, Mexico, D. F., addressed to DWIGHT McDONALD, care of POLITICS, 45 Astor Place, New York City, dated December 24, 1944, the writer had a quarrel with his fellow Socialist VICTOR SERGE, the subject in the instant case. It was stated that the subject carefully avoids the words "Socialism", "proletariat", "revolution" and it was stated in addition that the subject "wonders" whether the total occupation of Germany by the Allies is not a necessity. The subject is also reported as stating that he favors a Socialist-inclined Europe under the direction of the democratic masses, technicians and English conservatives. The writer of the letter stated that it was in this particular reference to conservatives that a break took place between the writer and the subject and the entire blame has been placed upon the subject by JULIAN GORKIN (JULIAN GOMEZ GARCIA) and others, apparently referring to MARCEAU PIVERT and those associated in the Socialist movement in Mexico. This same source has further advised that the writer of the instant communication, JEAN MALACKI, is married to GALINA YURKEVITCH MALAQUAIS. He was born in Poland of Russian parents and lived in France, having served in the French Army. He was taken prisoner in June 1940 and subsequently released and he went to Venezuela, later coming to Mexico.

It has also been reported that the subject in a letter addressed to DWIGHT McDONALD, care of POLITICS, 45 Astor Place, New York City, dated October 10, 1944, stated that he would like to re-establish contact with the magazine POLITICS and that he would like to make a trip to the United States in the near future.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/20/84 BY SP-16SK/BHF~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 8123 MeH Cw
ON 1-10-91
85-1524

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Classified by~~ SP-16SK/BHF
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 6/20/84

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE MEXICO CITY OFFICE

AT MEXICO, D. F.

Will place a stop notice with the Visa Section of the United States Embassy so as to be advised when the subject applies for a visa to travel to the United States.

Will secure additional information as to the subject's activities from Confidential Informant [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (u)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES

Source of Information C mentioned in the report of SIS No. 237, dated February 19, 1945, Mexico, D. F., in the case entitled "VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, was.; SECURITY MATTER - R" is United States Postal Censorship Record No. SA-214636

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This Case Originated at MEXICO, D. F. File No. 5-11-3

Report Made at MEXICO, D. F.	Date when Made 2-19-45	Period for which Made 1/12;2/3/45	Report Made By SIS NO. 237 pmc
Title VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, was.			Character of Case SECURITY MATTER - R

Synopsis of Facts:

Subject has indicated a desire to travel to the United States and has been reported as having changed his political views recently and at present avoids such words as "proletariat", "revolution", etc. His advocating the direction of Europe by English conservatives and others has caused an apparent break with MARCEAU PIVERT and JULIAN GOMEZ GARCIA (JULIAN GORKIN).

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/20/84 BY Sp-16SK/DHP

Reference: Report of SIS #237 dated November 11, 1944, at Mexico, D. F.

Approved and Forwarded R.W.Walsh GOJ Legal Attache		Do Not Write in These Spaces
Made Available to	Copies of This Report	
X Embasy X M. A. X N. A. -- Others	6 - Bureau 2 - Mexico City	

~~12~~

16/19

This Case Originated at MEXICO ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ File No. 5-11-3

Report Made at	Date when Made	Period for which Made	Report Made By
MEXICO CITY	5/29/45	2/14,28 3/14,17,20 4/30/45	John Francis Desmond SIS #237 im
Title VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, was VICTOR NAPOLEON KIBALTCHICHE, VICTOR NAPOLEON LOVITCH, VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE, VICTOR SERGE, VICTOR PODEREVSKI, VICTOR SERGE KIBALKLICHE PODEREVSKY			Character of Case SECURITY MATTER - R

Synopsis of Facts:

From 1925 to 1930 subject was regarded in Paris as one of the most authoritative spokesmen for LEON TROTSKY and after his imprisonment in Russia he still maintained his belief in the TROTSKY doctrines. At present he has abandoned the TROTSKY group and MARXIST principles. He is now considered a moderate Socialist and spends most of his time studying and writing. ~~C~~

- C -

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY [illegible] COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 9-9-92~~

85-1524
8122 MC 46 cm

~~1-10-91 Classified by Sp-1 GSK/OHF Declassify on: OADR 9/20/84~~

Reference: Report of SIS #237 dated February 19, 1945 at Mexico, D. C.

Bureau File 100-36676

Approved and Forwarded Robert L. [illegible], Jr. Legal Attache		Do Not Write in These Spaces
Made Available to	Copies of This Report	100-36676-28 RECORDED & INDEXED 91 SE 30
X Embasy X M. A. X N. A. -- Others	⑥ Bureau COPY IN FILE 1 Mexico	JUN 2 1945
		EX - 29

COPIES DESTROYED 8-21-58 R-329

O.N.I., G-2
Bonilla
2-8-6/2/45

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

The instant case is being closed inasmuch as the latest information received from Confidential Informant [redacted] indicates that the subject is no longer active in the MARXIST or TROTSKYITE groups.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 9-9-98~~

8123 MCH GCW
9/20/84 85-15-24
1-10-91
~~Classified by SP-16SK/OAF~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

May 29, 1945

RE: VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, was:
Victor Napoleon Kibaltchiche
Victor Napoleon Lovitch
Victor Kibaltchiche
Victor Serbe, Victor Poderevski
Victor Serge Kibalkliche Poderevsky
Mexico, D. F.

Source D has advised that during the period of 1925-1930, the subject was one of the best known Communist writers in Europe. He was editor of the Communist publication, "L'Humanite" of Paris and during this period he was considered to be the most authoritative spokesman for LEON TROTSKY in France and all of Europe. When TROTSKY fell into disfavor with the Soviet authorities the subject travelled to Russia to assist him but on his arrival there he was incarcerated and remained in Moscow as a prisoner for several years. On his return to France the subject maintained his belief in the Trotskyite doctrines and in fact was a stronger advocate than previously. ~~C~~

According to this same source, the subject at the present time is opposed to the Trotskyite movement and is entirely separated from it. He has also indicated that he disapproves of the group which follows MARCEAU PIVERT and in addition is opposed to the POUM of JULIAN GORKIN. ~~C~~

At the present the subject is considered a moderate Socialist and according to this source, which is considered reliable, his political, social and economic beliefs are closer to those of Christian Socialism than to Marxism. However, he is well known as a bitter enemy of JOSEPH STALIN whom he considers the greatest danger for the world in Europe. ~~C~~

The subject lives in Mexico in comparative modesty, spending most of his time at Hermosillo 19, studying and writing. He seldom visits or attends public functions. ~~C~~

Source E has advised that when the subject was a prisoner in Russia one of the individuals who was most influential in securing his freedom was the French writer, ANDRE GIDE. This source has also confirmed the information set forth above to the effect that the subject spends most of his time in his apartment studying and writing. On occasions he has been observed to visit the Banco Latino-Americano on Calle Balderas and the book store, "Editorial Quetzal" which is located in the Pasaje Iturbide, Mexico City. ~~C~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES

The Sources of information mentioned in the report of SIS #237, dated at Mexico, D. F., May 29, 1945, in the case entitled, "VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, was; - Security Matter - R" are listed below:

Source D: Confidential Informant [redacted]
Source E: Confidential Informant

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This Case Originated at **MEXICO** ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ File No. **5-11-3**

Report Made at	Date when Made	Period for which Made	Report Made By
MEXICO CITY	5/29/45	2/14,28	SIS #237 im

Title		Character of Case
VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, was VICTOR NAPOLEON KIBALTCHICHE, VICTOR NAPOLEON LOVITCH, VICTOR KIBALTCHICHE, VICTOR SERGE, VICTOR PODEREVSKI, VICTOR SERGE KIBALKLICHE PODEREVSKI	3/14,17,20 4/30/45	SECURITY MATTER - R

Synopsis of Facts:

From 1925 to 1930 subject was regarded in Paris as one of the most authoritative spokesmen for LEON TROTSKY and after his imprisonment in Russia he still maintained his belief in the TROTSKY doctrines. At present he has abandoned the TROTSKY group and MARXIST principles. He is now considered a moderate Socialist and spends most of his time studying and writing. &

- C -

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE 9-9-92~~

85-15-24
8123 McHelin
1-10-91
~~Classified by Sp-16JK/bmc~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 9/28/84~~

Reference: Report of SIS #237 dated February 19, 1945 at Mexico, D. C.

Bureau File 100-36676

Approved and Forwarded Kuu Jr	Legal Attache	Do Not Write in These Spaces
Made Available to	Copies of This Report	[illegible]
-X Embasy -X M. A. -X N. A. -- Others	6 Bureau 1 Mexico	[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JEP:mmw

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-36676 - 28

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

81-1524
8123MCH6un
~~1-10-91 Classified by SP-16SK/JHF
Declassify on: OADR 9/20/84~~

Date: June 22, 1945

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Victor Lvovitch Kibaltchiche
Mexico

As of possible interest to you, there is enclosed a copy of a memorandum received from a confidential reliable source concerning the captioned individual [who is presently considered a moderate Socialist and spends most of his time studying and writing in Mexico City.] (U)

It will be noted that according to this memorandum he was formerly regarded as one of the most authoritative spokesmen for Leon Trotsky but at present he has reportedly abandoned the Trotsky group and given up Marxist principles. (U)

This information has also been made available to the United States Embassy in Mexico City.

Enclosure

cc Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

cc Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.

Attention: Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 9-9-92~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 24 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 23 10 50 AM '45

JEP:mmw

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

85-1524
8l3 McHam
~~1-10-91~~
~~Classified by SP-16SK/OHC~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~8/20/84~~

100-36676 - 28

Date: June 22, 1945

To: Mr. Victor Borella, Executive Director
Office of Inter-American Affairs

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 9-9-92~~

Subject: Victor Lvovitch Kibaltchiche
Mexico

As of possible interest to you, there is enclosed a copy of a memorandum received from a confidential reliable source concerning the captioned individual who is presently considered a moderate Socialist and spends most of his time studying and writing in Mexico City. ~~(C)~~

It will be noted that according to this memorandum he was formerly regarded as one of the most authoritative spokesmen for Leon Trotsky but at present he has reportedly abandoned the Trotsky group and given up Marxist principles. ~~(C)~~

~~Enclosure~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

123

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUN 23 10 50 AM '45

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

79
13

Office M ndum • UNITE ES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

DATE: July 12, 1945

SUBJECT: VICTOR SERGE; BORIS NIKOLAEVSKY
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/20/ BY SP-

Confidential Informant [redacted] has brought to the attention of this office an article appearing in "Publishers' Weekly" dated June 23, 1945 on page 2434. The article was written by Verian Fry, who, as the secretary of the Emergency Rescue Committee of the League of American Writers, materially aided a number of refugee authors who leave Europe and enter the United States. In this article he traces the activities of some of them since arriving in this country.

The article notes that VICTOR SERGE, author of "From Lenin to Stalin" (Pioneer Publishers, 1937) and "Russia Twenty Years Afterwards" (Hillman Curl, 1937) is now in Mexico writing his memoirs.

In the same source it is noted that BORIS NIKOLAEVSKY, author of "Azev, The Spy" (Doubleday Doran, 1934) and "Karl Marx - Man and Fighter" (Lippencott, 1936) is now living in New York City where he is working on a history of the Russian Communist Party and its links with the Communist Parties of other countries.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Confidential Informant [redacted] believes that both of these persons have been members of the Communist Party and have been prominent in its affairs internationally. The informant has no recent specific information indicating that these persons are now involved in the Communist movement but has been advised in literary circles that NIKOLAEVSKY has considerable material for his book concerning the links of the Russian Party with other Parties.

The above information is being brought to the attention of the Bureau and the New York City Field Division for whatever action is deemed desirable. No action is recommended by this office. No further inquiries will be made in this direction unless the Bureau so requests, but in the event of further information it will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

If the Bureau desires to review this article for its numerous references to refugee authors aided by the aforementioned committee in entering the United States who are now employed by the Office of War Information, the article will be available in Boston for transmittal.

EX - 6 SE 14 1 - 336676-29

The New York Field Division if it so desires can obtain an article concerning the Book Guild Center opened by the UOPWA, Local #1, on June 7, 1945 at 30 East 29 Street, New York City. The article contains a picture of RICHARD LAUTEREACH, BELLE VANKIN, A. A. HARTWELL and ALBERT KAHN.

13

BSG:md
cc New York

D

Lab File destroyed Date [illegible]

Contains:

original evidence

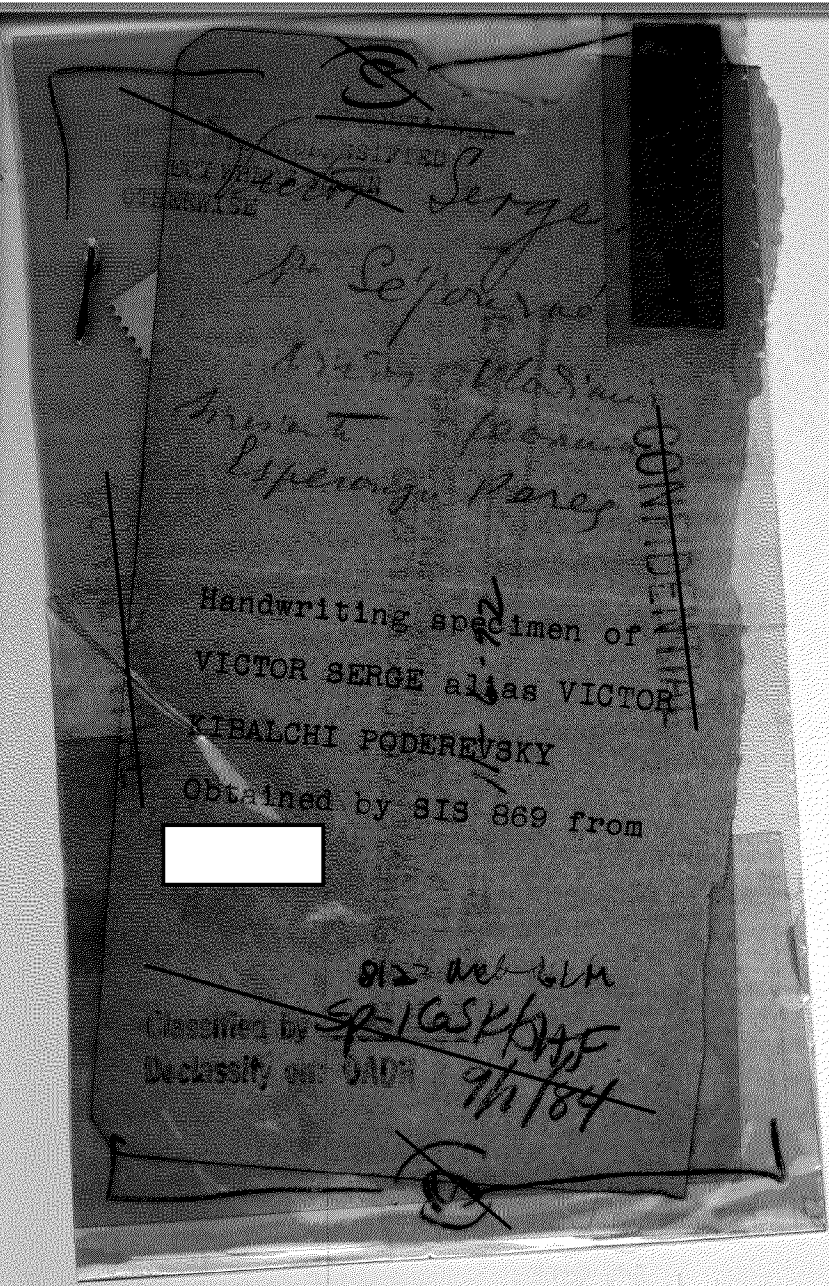
2. work sheet

~~CLASSIFIED~~ INFORMATION ENCLOSED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/84 BY SP-1GSK/JAK

W

ENCLOSURE



[redacted]

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

~~Victor~~ Serge

Mr Le[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Esperanza Perez

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Handwriting specimen of
VICTOR SERGE alias VICTOR
KIBALCHI PODEREVSKY
Obtained by SIS 869 from
[redacted]

~~812 [illegible]~~
~~Classified by SP-165K/JAF~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 9/11/84

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED
November 24, 1944
10-AM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

4/24
11/25
95 pm

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Re: VICTOR LVOVITCH KIBALTCHICHE, was
SECURITY MATTER - R

File # 100-36676
Lab. # D-26316 BE

Examination requested by: Mexico City

Date of reference communication: Letter 11-11-44

Date received: 11-22-44
dmw

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: DAHLGREN

FD
11/25/44

OK

Specimens submitted for examination

K1 Small piece of paper bearing handwriting specimens of the subject VICTOR SERGE, with aliases.

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
DATE 11-6-92

Non-ident hw - sig file
foreign 8 zw

3-15-91
8123 MCH 6m
6/4/84
~~11/25/44~~
~~Classified by Sp-165K/JHF~~ 80-1524
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/84 BY Sp-165K/JHF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ans
FW
12/4/47

100-36676-30

12/4

Declassified Case: NW 37607
Date: 02-27-2018

B. I. D. No. 72
104-500 x104-200
Report No. R-30-46

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLASSIFICATION

Enclos

Copy No.

1085
1C

INTELLIGENCE REPORT 64215

FOR GENERAL USE BY ANY U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

From Military Attaché, Mexico City, Mexico Date 24 January 1946
AGENCY OR OFFICER STATION

Source Civil Attaché Eval. B-2

Area Reported On MEXICO Subject Victor SERGE

Mexico - Esp. X
Mexico - Sec Mat C

Reference
(DIRECTIVE, CORRESPONDENCE, PREVIOUS REPORT, ETC., IF APPLICABLE.)

SUMMARY: ENTER CAREFUL SUMMARY OF REPORT, CONTAINING SUBSTANCE SUCCINCTLY STATED. ANSWER QUESTIONS WHERE, WHEN, WHAT, HOW, HOW MANY, AND GIVE DATE OF EVENT. IN A FINAL ONE SENTENCE PARAGRAPH GIVE SIGNIFICANCE. BEGIN TEXT ON PAGE 2.

1. SUBJECT has the following known aliases: V. K. PODEREVSKY; Victor Lvovitch KIBALTCHICHE; Victor Napoleon KIBALTCHICHE; Victor Napoleon LOVITCH; Victor KIBALTCHICHE; Victor PODEREVSKI; Victor Serge KIBALTKICHE PODEREVSKY.

2. This Subject who resides at Hermosillo 19, Apt. 5, Mexico City, is reported to be one of the leaders of a Trotskyite organization known as MOVIMIENTO SOCIALISMO Y LIBERTAD with offices at Venustiano Carranza #50, Mexico City. It is reported that during the Spanish Civil War he was tried by the Spanish Republican Government and convicted of treason. In association with Julian GOMEZ GARCIA; Marceau PIVERT, French Socialist; and Gustav REGLER, alleged Gestapo informant, and through the instrumentality of the MOVIMIENTO SOCIALISMO Y LIBERTAD, he is reported to be carrying on anti-American, anti-British and anti-Russian propaganda in Mexico and in Latin America. It is further reported that he is cooperating with Axis agents, Falangistas and Sinarquistas. He is reported to be in contact with Eugene LYONS, Max EASTMAN, Sydney HOOK, Bertram D. WOLFF and George SOKOLSKY, all Trotskyite communists in the United States.

~~DEFERRED~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3. In the first issue of "MUNDO", the organ of the MOVIMIENTO SOCIALISMO Y LIBERTAD, which appeared in June 1945, SUBJECT is reported to have written an article entitled "The necessity for the Renovation of Socialism." In the October and November issues, he attacked the dictatorship of Stalin, stating that if Stalin has his way in Europe, all the European countries will become prisoners of Russia. On April 10, 1944, he addressed a letter to S. M. LEVITAS of the New Leader, 7 East 15th St., New York City, in which he stated as follows: - "In the next few days the Mexican Communist Party is going to hold a national Council. We already know that it will decide unanimously to change its name and will be called henceforth the Mexican Socialist Party like the Communist Party of Cuba. This deception will deceive no one for a moment, but it presents here some real advantages for the totalitarian party, since there exists no Mexican Socialist Party, but rather a state of spirit vaguely socialist, though rather scattered. It is evident that this camouflage so much the more impudent since the Communists have not ceased, for many years, to persecute, slander and even shoot authentic socialists, complies with the needs of a policy whose consequences can be serious. It is a question of exploiting the prestige of socialism at the moment when "Communism" is falling into disrepute and of preparing for the day when the Socialist movement will recover

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from the false "socialist" parties, which will demand participation in the international congress, will pretend to represent the countries, will sow a profound confusion of spirit, will exploit the singular candor of theorist such as Harold LASKI. Let us not fail to notice that this vast maneuver runs the risk of being dangerous for socialism."

Serge

19

4. Other information contained in the files of this office and dated 1942 indicates that SUBJECT and his son Vladimir were, early in January 1942, detained at Santiago de Cuba as possible espionage agents. The basis for their arrest was a charge that they had been making sketches of Cuban and Dominican coast lines over which they had been flying. It is indicated, further, that SUBJECT was in 1919 an associate of LENIN, later being expelled from the Communist Party because of Trotskyite affiliations.

1085 MARION E. PORTER
Major, L. I.
Asst. Military Attaché

Approved and Forwarded by:

JAMES H. WALKER
Brigadier General, USA
Military Attaché

/ham

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From: M/A Mexico R-30-46 24 January 1946

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Report No. 2176

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CLASSIFICATION

Copy No. 8

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

FOR GENERAL USE BY ANY U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

64213

From Sec & Intel Div, Hq, 2nd S.C., Governors Island, N.Y. Date 30 April 1946
AGENCY OR OFFICER / STATION

Source Confidential Informant [redacted]

Eval. C-3

Area Reported On United States

Subject Boris NIKOLAYEVSKY (NIKOLAEVSKY)

BORIS

BORIS (NICOLAIEVSKI)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Reference
(DIRECTIVE, CORRESPONDENCE, PREVIOUS REPORT, ETC., IF APPLICABLE)

SUMMARY: ENTER CAREFUL SUMMARY OF REPORT, CONTAINING SUBSTANCE SUCCINCTLY STATED. ANSWER QUESTIONS WHERE, WHEN, WHAT, HOW, HOW MANY, AND GIVE DATE OF EVENT. IN A FINAL ONE SENTENCE PARAGRAPH GIVE SIGNIFICANCE. BEGIN TEXT ON PAGE 2.

1. Confidential Informant, [redacted] is well known to this Division, and previous descriptive data has been forwarded.

2. This Report deals with the personal history and activities of BORIS NIKOLAYEVSKY, a Russian political writer, now in the United States, a leader of the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC (Menshevik) party and collaborator with anti-U.S.S.R. propagandists in the United States.

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Report #2176

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2. BORIS NIKOLAYEVSKI (NIKOLAIEVSKY) (NICHOLAEVSKI), about fifty-five years of age, was born in East Russia, son of a Village priest. As a young man, he joined the Russian Socialist Democratic Party (Menshevik faction), and during World War I was exiled to the Province of Astrakhan. After the Revolution of 1917, NIKOLAYEVSKY joined the Samara Socialist Government, and later, when the Soviet Army occupied the Volga, he went to Siberia. Together with other Socialists, NIKOLAYEVSKY deserted the Kolchak forces and came to Moscow. At that time, the Soviet Government, besides the Bolsheviks, included other Left Socialists. NIKOLAYEVSKY's sister was married to RYKOFF who, at the time was Chairman of the Narkom (Council of People's Commissars), and NIKOLAYEVSKY established himself as a contributor to both "Izvestia" and "Pravda", using the pen name of "GOLOS[illegible]". He was also very close to YENUKIDZE, then Secretary of the Central Executive Committee.

Being interested in the history of Russian Revolutionary Movements, he did considerable research work in the State Archives and was appointed Inspector of the Central Archives. In 1922, NIKOLAYEVSKY was sent to Berlin as official representative of the Marx-Engels Institute of Moscow and was connected with the publication of the complete works of Marx and Engels in Frankfurt, Germany, which were sponsored both by the Soviet Government and the German Communist Party. In Berlin, NIKOLAYEVSKY gained the confidence of the Russian General [illegible], who had been the last Chief of the Russian Secret Political Police, and who managed to get to Germany many of his files covering the activities of the major Russian revolutionary parties. NIKOLAYEVSKY serialized this material for publication in the Berliner B.Z., and pocketed the proceeds for himself. For this he was denounced by the Soviet authorities and the Bolshevik Party, and around that time RYKOFF was purged by PREMIER STALIN. NIKOLAYEVSKY turned against the Soviets and used his knowledge and archives in a literary anti-Soviet campaign, which was also financially remunerative to him.

In 1933, NIKOLAYEVSKY left Germany and moved to Paris, becoming closely identified with the Second Internationale, and also became associated with the Russian Historian, VLADIMIR BURTZEFF, who was considered the greatest authority on revolutionary movements in Russia, and who was famous for unmasking agent provocateurs among the Russian revolutionaries in exiles. From his association with BURTZEFF, and as Paris representative of the "Amsterdam Archives of the Revolution", a Dutch Labor Movement Foundation, NIKOLAYEVSKY's importance as historian of Russian revolutionary affairs was such that LEON TROTZKY's son, SEDOV, entrusted his father's files for safekeeping to Subject. These files later were lost when NIKOLAYEVSKY's apartment was burglarized in a mysterious manner. He was accused by some of the Russian revolutionaries as being a party to this, so as not to return the files to the rightful owner.

In Paris, NIKOLAYEVSKY was connected with the Soviet "General" KRIVITZKY, whose memoirs as Soviet agent were published in France and in the United States. KRIVITZKY later was murdered in Washington, D. C. under mysterious circumstances. NIKOLAYEVSKY also was active in the publication of the story of the Soviet diplomat, a General BARMIN, who deserted his post as Soviet Minister to Greece.

In November 1940, NIKOLAYEVSKY came to the United States, reportedly sponsored by the JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE in New York and was stated to have been a recipient for two years of a $200. a month subsidy from the Rockefeller Foundation. NIKOLAYEVSKY is a prolific writer of the anti-Stalin school, and was against American aid to the U.S.S.R. when Germany invaded Russia. He was bitterly opposed to de GAULLE, whom he denounced as a Bolshevik, and is a close friend of the French Socialist BORIS SOUVARINE.

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In New York, NIKOLAYEVSKY is the moving spirit of the Russian "Socialist Messenger", which is the organ of the RUSSIAN SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY and SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC (Menshevik) parties opposed to the present Soviet regime.

At present, NIKOLAYEVSKY is in close touch with General DENIKIN (see previous Reports numbers 1949, 1953, etc.). Pro-Soviet literary political circles here claim NIKOLAYEVSKY is a British agent for financial reasons and that, since the death of LEON TROTZKY, he is his ideological successor. Conservative Russian circles in New York consider NIKOLAYEVSKY a patriot and a democrat of the former "Premier ALEXANDER KERENSKI's" faction.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

S. V. Constant
S. V. CONSTANT
Colonel, GSC
Dir, Sec & Intel Div
EP/acf

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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

V. SERGE, EXPELLED BY COMMUNISTS, 57

One of Comintern's Founders Dies in Mexico—He Spent 8 Years in Siberian Exile

Victor Serge, a disillusioned Russian Communist who had long lived in exile, died Tuesday night in his home in Mexico City of a heart attack, at the age of 57, according to word received here yesterday at the offices of The New Leader, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

A founder of the Communist International, Mr. Serge was expelled from the Russian Communist party in 1928 and exiled to Siberia. His punishment led many world literary figures, including André Gide, winner of this year's Nobel Prize for Literature, to protest vigorously to the Soviet Government. After eight years Mr. Serge was permitted to leave Russia, and he went to France. On the fall of France he fled to Mexico, the only country to offer him a haven. Until his death he hoped, in vain, for a United States visa.

Mr. Serge was born in Brussels, the son of a revolutionary exiled by the Czar. After early activities with the anarchists in Barcelona, the son went to Russia soon after the Revolution of 1917, joined the Bolshevik movement, fought in the civil war against the White Russians, and in 1919 became a member of the executive committee of the newly formed Comintern. His expulsion in 1928 followed charges of sympathy with Leon Trotsky.

At his death Mr. Serge was a democratic socialist, opposed to totalitarianism of every variety. He often said that his disillusionment with Stalinism began with the suppression of the sailors revolt in Kronstadt in 1921.

He was the author of several novels, of which the latest, "Long Dust," published here in English a year ago, dealt with the 1940 defeat of France. Of his other works, "Russia—Twenty Years After," an anti-Stalinist appraisal, was issued here in 1937. In recent years he had been the Mexican correspondent of The New Leader.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/20/84 BY SP-16SK

RECORDED

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48 [illegible] 1948

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Times
NOV 20 1947

Victor Serge
Exiled Russian Communist

312

71 JAN 19 1948

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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Swartz Room 1643

Subj: Boris Nikolaevsky

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FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
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40-13089	
100-262895	1
100-343801	21
101-4781	5, I
100-175493	54
100-359043	20 (being forwarded)
100-275683	166
100-7826	29 31
100-338683	1
100-343801	4
Ola Nikolawski	
100-341862,	12
64-211-231	27 Nicolaevsky
100-135250-1	①
100-341720-67 & 80	

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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Swartz Room 1643

Subj: Alexander Nikolaevski

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Nicolaevski

✓100-206504-7

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
✓64-32151-17 p.22	
✓62-6404	176 NI
Boris Nikolaevski	
✓100-0	23118
✓100-357224	1
V. Nikolaevski	
✓61-952,	12
Valerie Nikolaevski	
✓64-211-238,	24 NI
Ane Nikolaevsky	
✓100-343346,	6 NI
✓62-62736-2,	17978
✓100-308748,	990
B. Nikolaevsky	
✓100-17826-	1189
✓100-190625-	2718 ②

Initialed

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

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~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 9-9-92~~

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~~multiple Sources~~ 3/20/84 65K DRF
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Declassify on: OADR
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85-1524
Information from army declassified per army letter dtd 4-21-87

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~Date:~~ May 5, 1949
RECORDED - 100-366?6-33

To: [redacted]

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: BORIS I. NICOLAEVSKY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

[redacted]

According to our files the correct name of the above-captioned individual is Boris I. Nicolaevsky.

~~DECLASSIFIED BY 2123 RLCH GCM~~
~~ON 3-15-91~~

85-1524
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Declassify on: OADR 272,882

Under date of April 30, 1946, a summary report regarding this individual was received by the Bureau from an intelligence agency. According to this report, the subject at that time was about 55 years of age. He was born in East Russia and was the son of a village Priest. As a young man he joined the Russian Socialist Democratic Party (Menshevik faction) and during World War I he was exiled to the Province of Astrakhan. After the Revolution of 1917 he joined the Samara Socialist Government and later when the Soviet Army occupied the Volga, went to Siberia. Later he came to Moscow and at that time the Soviet Government included both Bolsheviks and Left Socialists. He established himself in Moscow as a contributor to both "Isvestia" and "Pravda." (S-2) (U)

In 1922 he was sent to Berlin as official representative of the Marx-Engels Institute of Moscow and was connected with the publication of the complete works of Marx and Engels in Frankfurt, Germany, which were sponsored by both the Soviet Government and the German Communist Party. In 1933 he left Germany and moved to Paris where he became closely identified with the Second Internationale and also became associated with the Russian Historian, Vladimir Burtzeff, who was considered the greatest authority on revolutionary movements in Russia, and who was famous for unmasking agent provacateurs among the Russian Revolutionaries in exile. (S-2) ~~(S)~~ (U)

In Paris Nicolaevsky was connected with the Soviet General Krivitsky, who subsequently defected and who was apparently murdered in Washington, D. C. on February 10, 1941. He was also active in the publication of the history of (S-2) (U)

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Miss Gandy

JAS:prh:hmb

[Source 1 [redacted]
Source 2 is a conf IDA (Army) rept dtd. 4/30/46
[Source 3 is ~~conf~~ Restr CIA letter dtd 12/14/44] (X) (U)
Source 4 is a conf Army doc dtd 8/10/48

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the former Soviet diplomat, General Barmine, who defected from the Soviets when he was attached to the Soviet Legation in Greece. (S-2) ~~S(u)~~ (u)

In November, 1940 Nicolaevsky came to the United States, reportedly sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee in New York. He was stated to have been a recipient for two years of a $200 a month subsidy from the Rockefeller Foundation. He is a prolific writer of the anti-Stalin school, and was against American aid to the USSR when Germany invaded Russia. He was bitterly opposed to DeGaulle, whom he denounced as a Bolshevik. He is a close friend of the French Socialist, Boris Souvarin. (S-2) ~~S(u)~~ (u)

In New York Nicolaevsky is the moving spirit of the Russian "Socialist Messenger," which is the organ of the Russian Social Revolutionary and Social Democratic (Menshevik) Parties opposed to the present Soviet regime. According to this report, pro-Soviet literary political circles in the United States claim that Nicolaevsky is a British agent for financial reasons and since the death of Leon Trotsky, Nicolaevsky is his ideological successor. Conservative Russian circles in New York consider Nicolaevsky a patriot and democrat of the former "Premier Alexander Kerenski's faction." (100-36676-32 - IDA report) (S-2) ~~S(u)~~ (u)

On August 4, 1942, information was made available to the Bureau by an unknown outside source regarding the establishment of the American Labor Archive and Research Institute. According to this source, Boris I. Nicolaevsky, who was formerly at the head of a similar institute in Europe, was listed as Director. According to this source, Nicolaevsky is a noted historian and author and was at one time Director of the Paris Institute of Social History. (100-135250-1)

Boris Nikolaevsky attended a testimonial dinner in New York city for the 70 year old social revolutionary, Victor Chernov, on March 26, 1944. (100-275683-166)

According to the report of an intelligence agency dated May 15, 1944, Boris I. Nikolaevsky was listed as a member of the staff of "Socialastichesky Vestnik" (Socialist Courier), which was a New York biweekly organ of the Foreign Delegation of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Menshevik) which had a circulation of about one thousand. The organ regards itself as "A small laboratory" for "projects for the progress of Russia and the whole world." [redacted] ~~S~~(u) (100-7826-27, page 9 [redacted] ~~S~~ m

This agency furnished a report dated September 13, 1944 which reflected Boris Nikolaevsky spent years in Germany and France after he was exiled from Russia in 1922. He is deemed an expert on World revolutionary movements, especially the Russian, and has wide contacts in labor circles in many countries. According to this report, he is an inveterate ideological foe of Stalinism. He is a brother-in-law of the liquidated Soviet Premier Alexei Rykov. He has concentrated for years on the disclosure of what he regards as Communist Machiavellianism in the foreign and domestic policies of Soviet Russia. [redacted] ~~S~~(u) (100-7826-31, page 4 [redacted] ~~S~~ m

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unclassified per [redacted] let
dated 2/3/88 SP/EW/AK
5/25/88

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

~~SECRET~~

Unclass per [redacted] let. 5/13/88
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~~SECRET~~

Information was furnished to us December 16, 1944 reflecting that Boris Nikolaevsky was one of the officers of the Russian Literary Fund. It was indicated that this organization engages in relief activities on behalf of Russian intellectuals outside the USSR. (100-338683-1) [redacted] (S-3) ~~X~~(U)

On December 21, 1946 Nicolaevsky contacted the law firm of Robert Morris and Martin Richmond, New York City, and arranged for them to represent Kirill Mikhailovich Alexeev with a view to keeping him in the United States. Alexeev was formerly the Commerical Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. He defected from the Soviets in December, 1946 in New York City when he was allegedly enroute from Mexico City to the Soviet Union. (U)(~~S~~) [(100-341720-67, page 80) (Robert Morris)] ~~S~~ u

In 1947 the Yale University press published a book entitled "Forced Labor in Soviet Russia." This book was written by D. Dallin and B. Nicolaevsky. (64-32151-17 page 22)

[Under date of March 5, 1948 an intelligence agency advised that information had been received that a group of Russians, ostensibly interested in the fate of displaced persons of the White Russian and the Soviet regimes recently held two meetings in New York. At these meetings the problems of the future of Russia, should the Stalin Government disintegrate or be forcibly overthrown, were discussed. The consensus was that the participants should further explore the possibilities of being the leaders of a new national government. Boris Nicolaevski was listed as one of the individuals who attended these meetings.] (S-5) ~~S~~
(100-206504-7) (IDA report) ~~(S-5)~~ S(u)

[On August 10, 1948, an intelligence agency advised that an organization known as the "Russian Democratic Front" was being organized (apparently ~~in~~ New York) by Boris Nikolaevski, and others. According to this report, the organization is anti-Soviet and is reportedly being financed by the Department of State] (100-357224-1) (IDA report) ~~(S-4)~~ ~~S~~ u
(S-4) ~~S~~ (u)

[redacted]

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: August 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

~~SECRET~~

2012

SUBJECT: VLASOV MOVEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Rebulet August 3, 1949.

Transmitted herewith are two copies of issue number 18, 1948 of the Russian language publication "Novy Zhurnal" (The New Review) and also two copies of issue number 19, 1948 of the same publication.

The above mentioned publication contains the articles written by BORIS I. NIKOLAEVSKY regarding the history of the Vlasov Movement.

These books were purchased by SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM from VASIL BUTENKO, 112 West 72nd Street, New York City. BUTENKO is secretary of the League To Fight For Peoples Freedom, in which NIKOLAEVSKY is playing an important part.

[redacted] advised that Mrs. M. E. ZETLIN, the publisher of the "Novy Zhurnal" is presently in Europe and made possible the obtaining of these publications from the above named source.

Since no further investigation is contemplated in the New York Office, the case is being ruc'd.

[redacted]

4 Encs. (4) - 2 cc sent to Translation

41 EX-41

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EX-71

- 34

85-1524
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~~Declassify on: OADR~~

WAW:ADV
100-95951

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

COPIES DESTROYED 8-21-58

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 9-9-93~~

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~ August 24, 1949

7355

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RE: VLASOV MOVEMENT

Reference is made to [redacted] your memorandum dated August 3, 1949, concerning articles written by Boris I. Nikolaevsky concerning the Vlasov Movement. ~~(S)~~

Attached hereto are copies of issue number 18 and issue number 19 of the Russian language publication "Novy Zhurnal" which contains the two articles written by Nikolaevsky concerning the Vlasov Movement.

These publications need not be returned to us.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

85-1524
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~~Classified by SP-16SK/DHF~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
6/20/84

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Attachments

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 9-9-97~~

cc - Legal Attache
London, England

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

cc - Foreign Service Desk

100-36676-39

RECORDED - 81

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Fletcher

~~SECRET~~

ccw
WRG:jpa

170

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

a publication entitled NOVY ZHURNAL with which a Mrs. M.E. ZEITLIN of 112 West 72nd Street, New York, has some connection and which is said to contain a series of articles by Boris I. NIKOLAEVSKY on the VLASOV movement. The first of these articles appeared in No. 18 (1948) of the periodical and the second in No. 19 and following editions. ~~(S)~~

~~(S)~~

Our efforts to find this publication have failed and we should be most grateful for any assistance you may be able to give us in obtaining this particular series of articles. ~~(S)~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 9-9-92~~

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8/22 McHale

~~Classified by SP-16SK/JHF~~ 1-10-91
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 6/20/84

RECORDED - 109 100-366676-36
INDEXED - 109
F B I
59 AUG 12 1948

~~NOT RECORDED~~
~~59 AUG 12 1948~~

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-366742

CC: MR. LADD
MR. FLETCHER
FOREIGN SERVICE DESK

7315

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

August 3, 1949

RE: VLASOV MOVEMENT

RECORDED - 109

100-36676-36

[redacted] concerning a series of articles written by Boris I. Nikolaevsky on the Vlasov movement. ~~S~~

Copies of these articles are not readily available to this office. However, an effort is being made to obtain these articles and immediately upon the receipt of same, they will be forwarded to you.

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY DEPARTMENT REV (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 9-9-92~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

~~(S)~~

1-10-91 85-1824 mew 6un
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~~Declassify on: OADR~~
6/20/84

CC: THE LEGAL ATTACHE
LONDON, ENGLAND

AUG 4 1949

INITIALS

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WHG/de

57 AUG 18 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

11-1

SAC, New York

August 3, 1949

Director, FBI

~~SECRET~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~ EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

VLASOV MOVEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

[Information has been submitted to the Bureau from a reliable source abroad that Boris I. Nikolaevsky, who, according to the Bureau files, is a White Russian and who is active in the Russian Social Democratic movement, is writing a history of the Vlasov movement for the New York Russian language publication "Novy Zhurnal". (~~U~~) (S) [These series of articles allegedly appear in Issue No. 18, dated 1948, and in subsequent issues of this publication.] (~~S~~) (u)

The Bureau files reflect that this publication is distributed at 417 Lafayette Street, New York 3, New York.

The Bureau desires that you obtain two copies of these articles on the Vlasov movement and forward them to the Bureau. In the event that it is not possible to obtain copies of the publications in which these articles appear, photostatic copies of the articles which probably could be obtained from the New York Public Library would suffice.

It is desired that these articles be obtained immediately and forwarded to the Bureau.

~~1-10-91~~
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~~Classified by SP-1 GSK/DHE~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 6/20/84

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE 10-17-84

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F B I
59 AUG 8 1949

EX-62

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 9-9-92~~

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
AUG 3 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WHG:de:rmh

57 AUG 18 1949

~~CONF~~

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~ January 5, 1950

100-36676-37

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RE: VLASOV MOVEMENT

EX-87

[redacted] we are endeavoring to obtain subsequent publications of "Novy Zhurnal" containing articles by Boris I. Nikolaevsky on the Vlasov Movement, as well as the address of "Novy Zhurnal."

[redacted] concerning an individual named Labs, the alleged author of the history of the Vlasov Movement, this is to advise that we have no identifiable information concerning Labs. An effort will be made to ascertain whether the history of the Vlasov Movement, allegedly written by Labs, has been published and you will be advised. ~~S~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

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~~Classified by SP-1 6SK/OHF~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 6/20/84~~

cc - Legal Attache
London, England

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 9-9-92~~

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MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE

JAN 6 1950

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Ladd______
Clegg______
Glavin______
Nichols______
Rosen______
Tracy______

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VLASOV MOVEMENT

Last August you were kind enough to obtain for us the NOVY ZHURNAL, issues 18 and 19, containing articles by Boris I. NIKOLAEVSKY on the VLASOV MOVEMENT. We understand that the NOVY ZHURNAL was to carry further articles on this subject by the same author and we should be most grateful if you could once more make them available to us. We should in fact like to subscribe to this publication and your advice on where and how to obtain it would be appreciated. ~~(S)~~

[redacted] would also be grateful for any information you may be able to provide on a certain LABS who was described in the NOVY ZHURNAL, issues 18 and 19, as author of the history of the VLASOV MOVEMENT. Apart from personal details on LABS, they are interested to know whether the history was published and if so, whether it is obtainable. ~~(S)~~

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY~~ ... ~~COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
9-9-92

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EX-87

100-36676-37
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SAC, NEW YORK

~~SECRET~~

January 5, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

VLASOV MOVEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 100-36676
New York File 100-95951

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 9-9-92~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Rebulet dated August 3, 1949 and urlet dated August 9, 1949.

Since the receipt of the issues number 18 and 19, 1948 of the Russian language publication "Novy Zhurnal" which contains the articles written by Boris I. Nikolaevsky, [redacted] requested subsequent issues of "Novy Zhurnal," which contain articles on the Vlasov Movement as written by Nikolaevsky. [redacted] also requested the address of "Novy Zhurnal" so that they can subscribe to this publication. ~~S~~

The Bureau desires to be advised whether or not there are copies available of "Novy Zhurnal" subsequent to the issues number 18 and 19 concerning the articles on the Vlasov Movement written by Nikolaevsky and also the address as to where [redacted] can subscribe to "Novy Zhurnal." ~~S~~

G.I.R. - 7

[redacted] requested to be advised whether or not the history of the Vlasov Movement, as written by an individual named Labs, has been published and whether or not the history of the Vlasov Movement is obtainable. It is noted that the issues number 18 and 19 of "Novy Zhurnal" made reference to the history of the "Vlasov Movement" as written by Labs. ~~S~~

The Bureau desires to be advised as to how [redacted] can obtain this book if it has been published. ~~S~~

Inasmuch as this request is being made by [redacted] [redacted] it is requested that the above information be immediately obtained and the Bureau advised.

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~~Declassify on: OADR~~
6/20/84

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Nichols
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Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room

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EX-15

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MAILED 17
JAN 5 1950
COMM - FBI

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: January 13, 1950

SUBJECT: VLASOV MOVEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-36676)

~~SECRET~~ ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
DATE 6/21/84 BY Sp-16SK/bhc

Rebulet 1/5/50.

[redacted]

Copies of the "Novy Zhurnal" ("New Review") may be purchased from Mrs. M. E. ZETLIN, 112 West 72nd Street, New York City, editor of this Russia language newspaper.

According to Mrs. ZETLIN, issues #20, 1948 and #21, 1949, the latter being the current issue, do not contain any further articles by BORIS I. NIKOLAEVSKY on the Vlasov Movement. Mrs. ZETLIN stated that NIKOLAEVSKY is expected to complete this article in the near future and she will advise this office when the article will appear in the "New Review."

Regarding the "History of the Vlasov Movement" by LABS, it is pointed out that on Page 213 of issue #19, 1948, of the "New Review," NIKOLAEVSKY in the article indicates that LABS, the author of this work, wrote the same in November 1944, by order of the German High Command. It is also noted that a postscript on the same page states in substance that it is unfortunate that this document is available to the author only in a short excerpt.

On Page 234 of issue #19, it is indicated that the work of LABS was more of a study to the reaction to Vlasov when he toured the German Eastern Front and spread propaganda among the Russian prisoners. It appears that LABS' report, made for the purposes of the German Command, resulted in forbidding Vlasov to make propaganda in any Russian territory under German occupation, apparently for fear of the power he was developing.

In view of the aforementioned information regarding LABS' "History of the Vlasov Movement," it appears to have been a German military publication and would not be available.

Unless advised to the contrary, no effort will be made to contact BORIS NIKOLAEVSKY to request of him a copy of this LABS' excerpt in his possession.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

WAW:IM
100-95951

[redacted]

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~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 9-9-92~~

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~~Classified by Sp-16SK/bhf
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~~SECRET~~

January 30, 1950

~~SECRET~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

RE: VLASOV MOVEMENT

7648

Reference is made to [redacted] [redacted] and to our reply of January 5, 1950 concerning additional articles appearing in the Novy Zhurnal regarding the Vlasov Movement. ~~S~~

For your information, copies of Novy Zhurnal may be obtained from Mrs. M. E. Zetlin, 112 West 72nd Street, New York City, the editor of Novy Zhurnal.

It has been ascertained that the issues of Novy Zhurnal subsequent to those previously forwarded to you do not contain any further articles by Boris Nikolaevsky concerning the Vlasov Movement. However, Nikolaevsky is expected to complete these articles which will appear in future issues of Novy Zhurnal. ~~S~~

Regarding the "History of the Vlasov Movement," by Iabs, it has been ascertained that Iabs wrote this history for the German government during the last war, it was never published and is not available.

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6/21/84

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Note [redacted] requested the address of the publication Novy Zhurnal in order that they may subscribe to it. ~~S~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 9-9-92~~

cc: The Legal Attache
London, England

WHG/de

cc: Foreign Service Desk

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